Hon Matthew Weaver

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1796. [N° 1767.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

The PARTNERSHIP of

Clarke and Hammond

Diſſolves (by the exiſting Contract) on the Firſt Day of next May.—All Perſons who are indebted to, or that have Demands upon, ſaid Partnerſhip, are deſired to call and ſettle the ſame, at, or before the above mentioned Time.

They now have on Hand, ſundry Articles, which they will ſell Cheap for Caſh, or good Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland—among which are,

Bohea TEA, in Cheſts, Half and Quarter Cheſts,
BRANDY (French) in Caſks—NUTMEGS, per lb.
SUGAR, in Hogſheads and Barrels—WINDOW-GLASS.
A Quantity of BEEF and PORK, &c. &c.—And,
A Conſignement of 500 Bolts of Ravens DUCK, entitled to Drawback.

CLARKE & HAMMOND.

Newport, February 22, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA and New England RUM by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Caſe,
MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead,
A few Hogſheads of Demerara RUM, by the Hogſhead,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, by the Cheſt, or Dozen Pounds,
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Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
FLOUR and TAR, by the Barrel,
SEA COAL, by the Chaldron.

A valuable FARM, containing about Two Hundred Acres, ſituate in Exeter, in this State.—The Land is good for Tillage and Paſture, with a great Plenty of excellent Timber thereon: On the Premiſes, there are Two good ſtreams of Water Sufficient for Mills, with Two Cedar Swamps, and Stone of the beſt Kind for building: There are now ſtanding on ſaid Farm, One framed and Two Log Houſes.—The above is bounded on the Connecticut Line Weſt, and about Eighty Acres under Improvement.—The above Farm would be exchanged for Property in the Town of Newport, or on the Iſland of Rhode Iſland.

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES ſituated in different Parts of this Town.

He alſo continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CAKE and SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, of the ſame Quality.

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F. PERRY,
JOHN SEGAR.

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South-Kingſtown February 8, 1796

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From the NEW YORK GAZETTE, *&c. of February* 19.

LETTER from Governor JAY.

New York, January 19 1796.

SIR,

A FRIEND of mine lately ſent me your addreſs to your conſtituents, relative to the treaty. I have read it with great pleaſure.

I obſerve in it the following paragraph, viz. "Objections of a perſonal and confidential nature, have been made to Mr. Jay. He has been ſaid to be prepoſſeſſed in favour of Britain, and an avowed enemy of France. If this had been true, it would have been a ſufficient reaſon for rejecting him: but it is not true. I can contradict it, and do ſo on my own knowledge. I heard Mr. Jay expreſs in public and private, and thoſe who have been much more and much longer acquainted with him, aſſure me, that he always has expreſſed, the utmoſt pleaſure at the French revolution, and the warmeſt wiſhes for its ſucceſs: the greateſt diſlike for the former government, and ſentiments of the higheſt eſteem and reſpect for the nation."

I am much obliged to you, ſir, for this vindication; but it being ſummary and in general terms, and comprehending only one of the points, I think it beſt, in order to obviate all other further queſtions, to ſtate particularly, my ſentiments relative to them both.

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Not being of Britiſh deſcent, I cannot be influenced by that delicacy towards their national character, nor that partiality for it which might otherwiſe be ſuppoſed not to be unnatural. I nevertheleſs continue to concur in, and to expreſs thoſe ſentiments of eſteem for that nation, which are expreſſed, and I believe with great ſincerity, in the early journals of Congreſs. It is not from the character of this or that adminiſtration, or prevailing party in the government, that the character of a nation is to be inferred. A true judgment of it can no otherwiſe be formed, than by obſerving the general tenor of their diſpoſitions and conduct, viewed under all their circumſtances, and in all their relations, during a long courſe of time.

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In the revolution which put a period to it, I did cordially rejoice, I mean the one which limited the power of the king, and reſtored liberty to the people. The patriotic aſſembly which concerted and accompliſhed that revolution, and the people and army who concurred in and ſupported it, did themſelves immortal honor; and impreſſed me (although my judgment did not accord with their acts) with great reſpect and eſteem for them, and with the warmeſt wiſhes for the ultimate ſucceſs and perfection of the conſtitution and government which they eſtabliſhed.

The ſucceſſes of that memorable aſſembly produced another revolution. They vacated the conſtitution and government which had been juſt eſtabliſhed, and brought the King to the ſcaffold.

This revolution did not give me pleaſure. I derived no ſatisfaction from the diaſtrous fate of a prince who (from whatever motive) had done us eſſential ſervice, and to whom we had frequently preſented the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of our attachment and affection. This revolution had in my eye, more the appearance of a woe, than of a bleſſing. It has cauſed torrents both of blood and of tears, and been marked in its progreſs by atrocities very injurious to the cauſe of liberty, and offenſive to morality and humanity. But this revolution having abliſhed the monarchy, declared France a Republic, and received the general concurrence of the nation, a new conſtitution became indiſpenſable; and as, in caſe this revolution ſhould be overthrown by the combined powers, they would doubtleſs dictate what that new conſtitution ſhould be (an interference not to be ſubmitted to) I wiſhed ſucceſs to the revolution, ſo far, as it had for its object, not the diſorganizing and managing of other ſtates, which ought neither to be attempted nor permitted, but the excluſive ordering of all internal affairs, and the eſtabliſhment of any conſtitution which the nation ſhould prefer.—It gives me pleaſure to find, that one has lately been ſo eſtabliſhed; and I ſincerely wiſh it may be the means of giving permanent peace, liberty and good government, to France.

As to the iſſue of the war—I am far from deſiring that either France, Britain or Germany, or any other power, ſhould acquire a decided preponderancy in Europe. In my opinion, it would conduce more to the welfare and peace of thoſe nations, and alſo of the United States, that they ſhould remain in capacity to limit and repreſs the ambition of each other.

I will conclude this letter with an extract from one which I wrote to the late Secretary of State, dated at London, on the 21ſt of November, 1794, viz.

"I daily become more and more convinced of the general friendly diſpoſition of this country towards ours—Let us cherith it—Let us cultivate friendſhip with all nations.—By treating them all with juſtice and kindneſs, and by preſerving that *ſelf reſpect*, which forbids our yielding to the influence or policy of any of them, we ſhall with the divine bleſſing, ſecure peace, union and reſpectability."

With ſentiments of eſteem and regard,
I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
JOHN JAY.

Robert Goodloe Harper, Eſq;

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tueſday, February 9.

THE bill to make a per diem compenſation to the members of Congreſs was brought in, read a firſt time, and ordered to be printed.

The bill to extend the time for receiving on loan the domeſtic debt of the United States, was taken up. Mr. Swift moved to add a ſection to authoriſe the officer of the treaſury to receive on loan old continental bills. In favour of this it was urged, that the laſt law on this ſubject was meant to admit on loan thoſe bills, but that the officers of the treaſury had given ſuch a conſtruction to it as to exclude thoſe bills; that they are of a nature of a liquidated claim, and therefore could not be admitted with ſafety; theſe bills it was beſides inſiſted, had an equitable claim, to the attention of the Legiſlature; as they, when the funding ſyſtem was eſtabliſhed, were particularly allowed; by fixing their depreciation at 100 to 8 inſtead of 40 to 1.

Againſt the principle of the new ſection, it was argued that the conſtruction put upon the law adverted to, was proper, and agreeable to the intention of the Legiſlature that paſſed it; that many claims foreclоſed by limitation laws of the United States ſtood upon higher ground, for example thoſe of wounded ſoldiers, &c. &c. that conſtructions could with difficulty be guarded againſt, if they were to be let in at this time of day.

The ſection was loſt by a great majority.

The report of the Committee of ways and means on the propriety of re inforcing the exiſting proviſions for the redemption of the public debt was taken up in committee of the whole.

Some converſation took place on the mode of redeeming the ſix per cent. per annum of the capital of the debt. A variation is propoſed by the committee in the payments of the quarterly intereſt combined with the 6 per cent of the principal—a variation to avoid the trouble of fractions and in favour of the creditor. Some doubts aroſe as to the propriety of the variation; which was made to amount, on calculation, to a very large ſum againſt the public.

The Committee of the whole roſe, reported progreſs and obtained leave to ſit again.

A petition of A. St. Clair, praying for the price of three horſes killed in the public ſervice was taken up and referred to the Committee of claims.

Mr. Aſhe appeared, was qualified and took his ſeat.

Wedneſday, February 10.

At 12, there not being a quorum met, the Serjeant at arms was directed to compel the attendance of abſent members. Immediately after a quorum appeared.

Some private petitions were read.

The Houſe took up the report of the Committee of the whole, in favour of the prayer of the petition of Joſ. Roys Silva. The petitioner had imported a quantity of very inferior wine, unaccompanied with an invoice. He gave bond to the Collector of New-York for the payment of the duties when they ſhould be aſcertained. The Collector fixed them for the time at 20 cents per gallon, the rate paid by Fayal wine. When the invoice arrived, the petitioner called on the Collector to have the duties regulated agreeably to it; the Collector informed him his application was too late, as he had made up his accounts and tranſmitted them to the Treaſury. It appeared from the invoice, that the wine ſhould have been ſubjected to a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem; making a difference of 2,500 dollars between the ſum due and the ſum actually paid. It alſo was in evidence, that the Collector would have deemed it neceſſary to give Mr. Silva relief, if he had applied before the tranſmiſſion of his accounts to the Treaſury. It alſo appeared, that independent of the invoice, there was proof of the low quality of the wine.

Mr. Malbone preſented the petition of Gardner Macnamara, which was read and referred to the Committee of claims.

Thurſday, February 11.

The Houſe having taken up the report of the Committee of elections, on the petition of Matthew Lyon againſt the election of Iſrael Smith, one of the ſitting members from Vermont. After a very lengthy debate, the Houſe adjourned, without coming to a reſolution on the ſubject.

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Robert Goodloe Harper, Eſq;

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Tueſday, February 9.

THE bill to make a per diem compenſation to the members of Congreſs was brought in, read a firſt time, and ordered to be printed.

The bill to extend the time for receiving on loan the domeſtic debt of the United States, was taken up. Mr. Swift moved to add a ſection to authoriſe the officer of the treaſury to receive on loan old continental bills. In favour of this it was urged, that the laſt law on this ſubject was meant to admit on loan thoſe bills, but that the officers of the treaſury had given ſuch a conſtruction to it as to exclude thoſe bills; that they are of a nature of a liquidated claim, and therefore could not be admitted with ſafety; theſe bills it was beſides inſiſted, had an equitable claim, to the attention of the Legiſlature; as they, when the funding ſyſtem was eſtabliſhed, were particularly ill uſed; by fixing their depreciation at 100 to 8 inſtead of 40 to 1.

Againſt the principle of the new ſection, it was argued that the conſtruction put upon the law adverted to, was proper, and agreeable to the intention of the Legiſlature that paſſed it; that many claims foreclоſed by limitation laws of the United States ſtood upon higher ground, for example thoſe of wounded ſoldiers, &c. &c. that counterfeits could with difficulty be guarded againſt, if they were to be let in at this time of day.

The ſection was loſt by a great majority.

The report of the Committee of ways and means on the propriety of re-inforcing the exiſting proviſions for the redemption of the public debt was taken up in committee of the whole.

Some converſation took place on the mode of redeeming the two per cent. per annum of the capital of the debt. A little variation is propoſed by the committee in the payments of the quarterly intereſt combined with the 6 per cent of the principal—a variation to avoid the trouble of fractions and in favour of the creditor. Some doubts aroſe as to the propriety of the variation; which was made to amount, on calculation, to a very large ſum againſt the public.

The Committee of the whole roſe, reported progreſs and obtained leave to ſit again.

A petition of A. St. Clair, praying for the price of three horſes killed in the public ſervice was taken up and referred to the Committee of claims.

Mr. Ames appeared, was qualified and took his ſeat.

Wedneſday, February 10.

At 12, there not being a quorum met, the Serjeant at arms was directed to compel the attendance of abſent members. Immediately after a quorum appeared.

Some private petitions were read.

The Houſe took up the report of the Committee of the whole, in favour of the prayer of the petition of Joſ. Roys Silva. The petitioner had imported a quantity of very inferior wine, unaccompanied with an invoice. He gave bond to the Collector of New-York for the payment of the duties when they ſhould be aſcertained. The Collector fixed them for the time at 20 cents per gallon, the rate paid by Fayal wine. When the invoice arrived, the petitioner called on the Collector to have the duties regulated agreeably to it; the Collector informed him his application was too late, as he had made up his accounts and tranſmitted them to the Treaſury. It appeared from the invoice, that the wine ſhould have been ſubjected to a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem; making a difference of 3,500 dollars between the ſum due and the ſum actually paid. It alſo was in evidence, that the Collector would have deemed it his duty to give Mr. Silva relief, if he had applied before the tranſmiſſion of his accounts to the Treaſury. It alſo appeared, that independent of the invoice, there was proof of the low quality of the wine.

Mr. Malbone preſented the petition of Gardner Macnamara, which was read and referred to the Committee of claims.

Thurſday, February 11.

The Houſe having taken up the report of the Committee of elections, on the petition of Matthew Lyon againſt the election of Iſrael Smith, one of the ſitting members from Vermont. After a very lengthy debate, the Houſe adjourned, without coming to a reſolution on the ſubject.

Friday, February 15.

An addrefs and memorial was prefented from the People called Quakers, on the ground of their religious profeffion, againft the Militia law, which was read and referred to the conlideration of a Committee of the whole Houfe.

Bills were brought in by the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, read a firft and fecond time, and ordered to be committed to a Committee of the whole on Monday, for providing relief to merchants whofe regifters of fhips were become invalid, for want of complying with certain requifitions of the law; for granting a return of overpaid duties to Jofe Ruiz Silva; and to Ifrael Loring, to recover the drawback duties on certain indigo.

A memorial was prefented and read, from certain clerks employed under the Government of the United States, praying a gratuity for having hazarded their lives, and the lives of their families, by remaining at their poits, during the time that the Yellow Fever raged in Philadelphia.—And alfo a memorial from the clerks in the commiffion of Loan-Office, in the State of New York, for an advance of falary, on the ground of the increafed price of all the neceffaries of life.—The firft was referred to the Committee of claims, and the latter to the Committee to whom was referred the petition of Nathaniel Appleton.

Lateft European Intelligence,
Via Charleston.

PARIS, December 2.

LETTERS from Calais advife, that two Engliih Commiffioners are arrived from Dover, for the purpofe of requefting the Legiflative Body to treat the French emigrants, lately driven to the French coaft by ftreis of weather, as wrecked perfons, and to fend them back to England; and to declare, at the fame time, that in cafe of non compliance, reprifals fhould be ufed againft the four French Commiffioners, lately taken on their voyage to Guadaloupe.

LONDON, November 20.

A few days ago, an American veffel was feized, at Liverpool, for having on board feveral large caiks of barley, marked and entered as earthen-ware caiks, and fuppofed to have been deftined for France. This is a very fortunate difcovery; as the number of caiks entered as earthen-ware at that Cuftom houfe for the laft twelve months has been immenfe, and are now fuppofed to have contained corn and flour, and fent off to various parts under the above deception; and, no doubt, have found their way to our enemies.

The act for preventing feditious aflemblies, &c. is unqueftionably built upon one paffed in Ruffia twenty-three years ago; the following outlines of which, may be found in the Annual Regifter, May 4 1772. "The Senate of Peterfburgh forbids any perfon fpeaking on fubjects of religion, politics, affairs of ftate, peace or war, or any fubject but what regards their own profeffion, and threatens them with the wrath of heaven, and the indignation of the empreis, if they do not regard the denunciation."—As we are in alliance with the empreis, it is generally believed that fhe fent an abftract of the above act, by the laft fleet.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
MONDAY, November 23.

Several petitions were prefented, againft the bills for the fecurity of the King's perfon, and that for the fuppreffing feditious meetings.

To counteract thefe, others were prefented in favour of the bills.

The former were the moft numerous.

Mr. Sturt prefented a petition, from the London Corresponding Society, figned by upwards of 10,000 names; among thefe, he faid, were the names of many citizens of refpectability. Mr. Sturt introduced the petition with a fpeech of conliderable length, and pointing with much feverity againft the Miniftry, he declared that he did not believe that there was an incendiary at Copenhagen-houfe;—he was a true friend himfelf, to parliamentary reform; for he knew well, that if there was not a reform, there would be a Revolution.

He objected, he faid, to the prefent fyftem, in giving for inftance, 4500 l. ferling a year to the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) oppofite, when he law a poor officer, or foldiers, walking about on wooden legs, unable to exift, while, as he had faid before, that man who had fet Europe in flames, poffeffed fuch an income. The Correfponding Society was charged with treafonable and feditious practices, which he was fure a Britifh Jury would never admit. He here read extracts from Thelwall's fpeech at one of thofe meetings, recommending peace and good order, the only difference between the Right Hon Gentleman oppofite (Mr. Pitt) and the Society was, that he himfelf had profeffed the fame principles before he came into place; he had now abandoned them, but they perfevered—and he was confident in the event they muft fucceed.

Mr. Wilberforce fpoke againft the petition.

Mr. Sheridan faid, that the people had been aggrieved; and they would, if poffible, fee them redreffed. The Correfponding Society was, he faid, a branch of the Society calling themfelves the Friends of the People. At one of their meetings the candle had been blown out, and a hand-bill of an inflammatory nature was dropped, fuppofed by a perfon who before was fufpected, and who afterwards was expelled from the fociety; on that occafion the Society did not diiperfe until they had paffed a vote, expreffive of their abhorrence of the contents.

Mr. Canning fpoke againft Seditious Meetings, and in favor of the bills.

A long and defultory debate enfued, in which Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Lambton, Mr. Sturt, Mr. Martin, Mr. Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Fox, Mr M. Robinfon, Mr. Powis, General Tarleton, Gen. M'Leod, Mr. Jekyl, &c. took a part.

A motion was then made to adjourn the further conlideration of the bill until Wednelday next.

Mr. Fox moved as an amendment, that Tuefday fe'nnight be fubftituted inftead. He hoped, that if the bills paffs, it would be without alterations, that the nature of the Minifter's views might not be concealed, but appear in all their odious nakednefs.

Never did man wifh more fincerly than he for a true declaration of the people's opinion. The prefent moment was a crifis in his public life. If the people preferred flavery, and thefe bills to liberty and the conftitution, he would continue to love them indeed, but it was not in the frame of his nature to be the fervant of fuch a people; and he truited, that he could retire with fome conlolation to private life. It otherwife, it would remain one of his duties boldly to tell them truths. Should the bills pafs by the mere influence of the miniiter, contrary to the great majority of the nation, and he was aiked without doors, what was to be done, he would fay, "This is not now a queftion of morality or duty, but of prudence. A quietce in the bills only as long as you are compelled to do fo. They are bills to deftroy the Conftitution and parts of the fyftem of an Adminiftration aiming at that end." (Hear! Hear! Hear!) Mr. Fox faid, he knew the mifconftruction to which fuch fentiments were liable, and he braved it. No attempt of the Stuarts called more for oppofition than the prefent bills; and extraordinary times called for extraordinary declarations. He moved, that "to-morrow week" be fubftituted in the motion for "Wednelday."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer faid, Mr. Fox's laft declaration could not be mifconftrued, and he thanked him for making it, that the public might fee him letting up his own judgment againft that of the majority of the Houfe, attempting the diffolution of fociety, and appealing the people of England to have recourfe to the fword if they thought they could fucceed by it. Such an appeal, however, that King ftimen will want fpirit to fupport the laws. The right hon. gentleman would probably find the law too ftrong for him; but if that fhould not be fo, he hoped that he would find the valour that would aid the law.

Mr. Fox would not retract a fyllable of his aflertions, he would give the advice which he had mentioned. He would ftand and abide by his words which he was then willing to have taken down if required. The words might be ftrong, but ftrong meafures called for ftrong words.

Mr. Windham denied Mr. Fox's explanation had mended his aflertion, which was fo plain a difcovery of his intentions, that he had not, for fome time, heard any thing with fo much pleafure. People would now fee the neceffity for a vigour ftronger than the laws.—(Here a cry take down his words!)—Mr. Windham explained that he meant ftronger laws than the prefent, and that the laws fhould be fupported by means not wanting upon other occafions. (A cry of note the words!) Mr. Windham replied, that he would repeat the words.

Mr. Erfkine in very warm language, condemned the principle of the bills.—"What will be the conlequence of thefe attempts (faid Mr. Erfkine) if the people of England have one drop of the blood of their anceftors flowing in their veins—they will rather die than fubmit to your bills;—they are determined to die, if neceffary, for the fupport of their freedom, and I defire to be foremoft in their ranks. Thefe are not mere words, I will follow them up by actions. The Chancellor of the Exchequer conliders that we wifh to delay the bill for the fafety of his majefty's perfon: We do wifh to delay it, if poffible, or ever. But miniftry, though they know that the ftate of the country is againft them, yet wifh to purfue, with a fatal temerity, in thofe very bills; which will, in fact, if they pafs, make his majefty's government odious, and the fafety of his perfon precarious and infecure."

Alderman Newnham ftated, that the meetings againft the bill were not all lately held.

Mr. Sheridan tho't that the Hon. Alderman had libelled his brother freeholders, and argued, that all meetings in the metropolis and the neighbourhood had been fair.—Mr. Sheridan offered to fubfcribe his hand to all the declarations of Mr. Fox. When plot-forging miniiters meditate attacks upon the conftitution: when the Secretary at War had made London, the ieat of the Parliament, a garrifon, and talked of a vigour more than the law, he would advife every man to refift the eftabliihment of the fyftem of terror in this country. No Britifh Robefpierre, he hoped, would ever domineer over the people of England: Were they not to give this advice, what contemptible wretches would they be!—No other anfwer could be given to the people. Miniiters would not always feel the fame courage as at prefent, for perfevering in their plans.

Mr. Wilberforce faid, that fuch declarations were like telling the enemy, that they were ready to take up arms.

Mr. Grey repeated Mr. Fox's words, and faid, that he was ready to fubfcribe them, and give them to the clerke. He conlidered the bills as the laft blow aimed at the deftruction of the conftitution. Mr. Fox, he contended had faid nothing but what was aflerted at the time of the revolution.

Mr. Fox's amendment was then rejected, and the original motion carried without a divifion.

Mr. Rolle read an addrefs from Devonfhire, in fupport of the bills.

At half paft one the houfe adjourned, after a debate of uncommon warmth, the cries of Hear, Hear! during the laft fpeeches of Mr. Fox, Mr. Windham, and Mr. Sheridan, having been louder from both fides of the Houfe than we remember to have heard them before.

PORTSMOUTH, December 1.

A difcovery has been made by one of the crew of the fhip American Eagle, arrived at Cowes, from Virginia, with tobacco, whofe Maiter and Mate were reported to have died of the yellow fever, on the voyage: that they were murdered by the fecond mate and four others, in the mouth of the channel. Their object was to have run for fome country, where they could have fold fhip and cargo, but providentially were forced into Cowes by the late ftormy weather. The magiftrates of the iiland have committed the whole of the crew to Winchefter jail; and it is fuppofed they will, without delay, be removed by Habeas Corpus to Newgate, to take their trial next Admiralty feffions.

December 3.

This morning Admiral Chriftian and General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and all the officers, embarked on board their refpective fhips at St. Helen's, and will certainly fail again immediately when the wind comes fair; all the fhips having their damages completely repaired.

The laft defpatches to the admiralty, from the Mediterranean, bring the unwelcome news that admiral Hotham, as well as admiral Goodall, have been obliged to ftrike their flags, on account of ill health. Sir Hyde Parker is the Commander in Chief on that ftation, until Sir John Jervis arrives out there.

ST. GEORGE's, *(Bermuda)* January 20.

Yefterday being the Anniverfary of the Revolution in Holland, Mr. Heineker, the Dutch Conful for Philadelphia (who on his paffage from the place of his refidence to Holland was captured and carried in here) gave a very elegant entertainment to all the American citizens in port.

At funrife all the American veffels not under or liberated from adjudication, difplayed their colours in honor of the day.

The civic board was decorated with the Liberty tree, being an ever-green; the cap of liberty projected out of the top, and the flag of the Batavian, French and American Republics, encircled with a wreath of flowers, appeared out of its branches.

Mrs. Heineker did the honours of the table; joy and conviviality were conlpicuous on the occafion. After dinner the following toafts were drank:

1. The Batavian Republic.—2. The Republic of France.—3. The Republic of America.—4. Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.—5 The Powers in Alliance.—6 Univerfal peace throughout the world.—7. The day and all who honour it.

VOLUNTEERS.

1. His Excellency James Crawford, Efq; Governor of Bermuda: the protector of the unfortunate, whom we revere.

2 James and William Perot; the tried friends of the United States; may honor and wealth be their portion, and gratitude of the citizens of the United States be their reward.

3. Benjamin Dickenfon Harvey, Efq; our firm and undaunted fupporter at the bar; may another Judge loon do juftice to his talents, modefty, and merit.

4. The famous John Green, Judge of the Court of Admiralty: May he live to repent, and after death not be judged according to his own judgments.

5. Bobby Tucker and the reft of our BERMUDIAN OWNERS: May they be rewarded according to their deeds.

The company retired at an early hour, manifefting their joy that another nation had been reftored to liberty.—Though they would have been much pleafed, to have had French citizens among them, on the occafion; they were ftill happier, that none were to be found in the iiland of Bermuda.

CHARLESTON, *(South-Carolina)* January 30.

On Thurfday evening arrived at the Bar, the fhip General Pinckney, Capt. Wheelwright from London, laft from Falmouth. She left Falmouth on the 8th December, where fhe had put in to refit, having in the channel run foul of an American brig, and received conliderable damage.

A gentleman, who came paffenger in her, informs us, that the bill to prevent unlawful meetings, had paffed both Houfes of Parliament: That bread, of all kinds, was very fcarce in England, and the price augmented conftantly.

The fleet with troops on board, for the Weft Indies, failed about the 7th of November. Soon after they were difperfed in a gale of wind, and were obliged to put back; in the gale it is faid that 1200 troops were loft.—When the General Pinckney left England, the tranfports were failing in fmall fquadrons. Admiral Chriftian, with the fleet of men of war had not failed.

A copy of the treaty between the United States and the King of Great-Britain, as ratified by the Britifh King, came out in the General Pinckney.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Hope, one of the tranfports which failed with troops deftined to the Weft-Indies, to his father, dated the 22d November, and which was received at Falmouth before the General Pinckney failed.

On the day evening laft, being nearly abreaft of Torbay, and the moft leeward fhip of the fleet, (about 220 fail in all) a fignal was made to get into the bay; but fhortly after another fignal was made to bear away for Portland road: it blew a hurricane. A cry was then heard of the fhip being on fire, which made every foul give himfelf up for loft, (180 of the 88th regiment, and 7 officers, were on board.) Some few of the crew, more collected than the reft, rufhed into the magazine, which fmoaked extremely; and an uncommon quantity of water being thrown down, we extinguifhed every appearance of the flame. The buiinefs was, more bottles of fpirits of vitriol being marked "mufhroon ketchup," were ftowed in the Lazaretto, between two layers of oakum, under which twenty five barrels of powder were laid; the vitriol bottles being laid on their fides, the vitriol had eaten all the corks and communicated with the oakum. The powder being fo near the oakum, made us fuppofe that a few minutes would terminate us all. The gale increafed, but we got into Portland tolerably fafe. Another tranfport that was following us, ran foul of the Thomas; alfo a tranfport carried away her foremaft and bowfprit, and we faw her go on fhore within 200 yards. Our misfortunes now began. Our anchors would not hold us, and we drove foul of the Hannah ordnance fhip. We came with our waift on her ftarn, her bowfprit playing between our main and mizen maits. We expected to be funk, as every ftroke with the cut water made a wreck of our fide. Luckily her jib-boom gave away, and we cut away all our rigging in order to drift clear. The Hannah then fell on our quarter; and one ftroke would have fent us to eternity, had not at that moment her anchors given way.

We brought up at laft, and were happy in our efcape; twenty minutes after this fhe drove foul of us again within half a cables length of a lee fhore, and extremely rocky; fhe cut away all her maits, and we cut away our fore and mizen, dropped another ancher, and fortunately bro't up juft in time to fee the Thomas go to the bottom.

The next morning we landed at Weymouth and feized on the other fide of the bay, the Venus, the Piedmont, the Catharine, the Golden Grove, the Eolus, and feveral others, had all gone down, fcarce any faved; one lady efcaped from the Catharine only, Col. Rofs from the Golden Grove, a few troops, and feamen from the reft. I was fent out to find out the bodies of the officers and faw about 350 corpfes that I knew; they lay all ftrewed on the beach: the fight was horrible beyond conception. This day 125 more bodies drifted on the beach. The pilots bring in accounts of an immenfe number of bodies being left; the extent of the damage is unknown, I am incapable of telling you more; it has been the moft diftreffing fcene I ever witneffed.

Friday, February 12.

An addreſs and memorial was preſented from the People called Quakers, on the ground of their religious profeſſion, againſt the Militia law, which was read and referred to the conſideration of a Committee of the whole Houſe.

Bills were brought in by the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, read a firſt and ſecond time, and ordered to be committed to a Committee of the whole on Monday, for providing relief to merchants whoſe regiſters of ſhips were become invalid, for want of complying with certain requiſitions of the law; for granting a return of overpaid duties to Joiz Roiz Silva; and to Iſrael Loring, to recover the drawback duties on certain indigo.

A memorial was preſented and read, from certain clerks employed under the Government of the United States, praying a gratuity for having hazarded their lives, and the lives of their families, by remaining at their poſts, during the time that the Yellow Fever raged in Philadelphia.—And alſo a memorial from the clerks in the commiſſion of Loan-Office, in the State of New-York, for an advance of ſalary, on the ground of the increaſed price of all the neceſſaries of life.—The firſt was referred to the Committee of claims, and the latter to the Committee to whom was referred the petition of Nathaniel Appleton.

Lateſt European Intelligence,
Via Charleſton.

PARIS, December 27.

LETTERS from Calais adviſe, that two Engliſh Commiſſioners are arrived from Dover, for the purpoſe of requeſting the Legiſlative Body to treat the French emigrants, lately driven to the French coaſt by ſtreſs of weather, as wrecked perſons, and to ſend them back to England; and to declare, at the ſame time, that in caſe of non compliance, reprifals ſhould be uſed againſt the four French Commiſſioners, lately taken on their voyage to Guadaloupe.

LONDON, November 20.

A few days ago, an American veſſel was ſeized, at Liverpool, for having on board ſeveral large caſks of barley, marked and entered as earthen-ware caſks, and ſuppoſed to have been deſtined for France. This is a very fortunate diſcovery; as the number of caſks entered as earthen-ware at that Cuſtom houſe for the laſt twelve months has been immenſe, and are now ſuppoſed to have contained corn and flour, and ſent off to various parts under the above deception; and, no doubt, have found their way to our enemies.

The act for preventing ſeditious aſſemblies, &c. is unqueſtionably built upon one paſſed in Ruſſia twenty-three years ago; the following outlines of which, may be found in the Annual Regiſter, May 4 1772. "The Senate of Peterſburgh forbids any perſon ſpeaking on ſubjects of religion, politics, affairs of ſtate, peace or war, or any ſubject but what regards their own poſſeſſion, and threatens them with the wrath of heaven, and the indignation of the empreſs, if they do not regard the denunciation."—As we are in alliance with the empreſs, it is generally believed that ſhe ſent an abſtract of the above act, by the laſt fleet.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
MONDAY, November 23.

Several petitions were preſented, againſt the bills for the ſecurity of the King's perſon, and that for the ſuppreſſing ſeditious meetings.

To counteract theſe, others were preſented in favour of the bills.

The former were the moſt numerous.

Mr. Sturt preſented a petition, from the London Correſponding Society, ſigned by upwards of 10,000 names; among theſe, he ſaid, were the names of many citizens of reſpectability. Mr. Sturt introduced the petition with a ſpeech of conſiderable length, and pointing with much ſeverity againſt the Miniſtry, he declared that he did not believe that there was an incendiary at Copenhagen-houſe;—he was a true friend himſelf, to parliamentary reform; for he knew well, that if there was not a reform, there would be a Revolution.

He objected, he ſaid, to the preſent ſyſtem, in giving for inſtance, 4500 l. ſterling a year to the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) oppoſite, when he ſaw a poor officer, or ſoldiers, walking about on wooden legs, unable to exiſt, while, as he had ſaid before, that man who had ſet Europe in flames, poſſeſſed ſuch an income. The Correſponding Society was charged with treaſonable and ſeditious practices, which he was ſure a Britiſh Jury would never admit. He here read extracts from Thelwall's ſpeech at one of thoſe meetings, recommending peace and good order, the only difference between the Right Hon. Gentleman oppoſite (Mr. Pitt) and the Society was, that he himſelf had profeſſed the ſame principles before he came into place; he had now abandoned them, but they perſevered—and he was confident in the event they muſt ſucceed.

Mr. Wilberforce ſpoke againſt the petition.

Mr. Sheridan ſaid, that the people had been aggrieved; and they would, if poſſible, ſee them redreſſed. The Correſponding Society was, he ſaid, a branch of the Society calling themſelves the Friends of the People. At one of their meetings the candle had been blown out, and a hand-bill of an inflammatory nature was dropped, ſuppoſed by a perſon who before was ſuſpected, and who afterwards was expelled from the ſociety; on that occaſion the Society did not diſperſe until they had paſſed a vote, expreſſive of their abhorrence of the contents.

Mr. Canning ſpoke againſt Seditious Meetings, and in favor of the bills.

A long and deſultory debate enſued, in which Mr. Whitebread, Mr. Lambton, Mr. Sturt, Mr. Martin, Mr. Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Fox, Mr. M. Robinſon, Mr. Powis, General Tarleton, Gen. M'Leod, Mr. Jekyl, &c. took a part.

A motion was then made to adjourn the further conſideration of the bill until Wedneſday next.

Mr. Fox moved as an amendment, that Tueſday ſe'nnight be ſubſtituted inſtead. He hoped, that if the bills paſs, it would be without alterations, that the nature of the Miniſter's views might not be concealed, but appear in all their odious nakedneſs.

Never did man wiſh more ſincerly than he for a true declaration of the people's opinion. The preſent moment was a criſis in his public life. If the people preferred ſlavery, and theſe bills to liberty and the conſtitution, he would continue to love them indeed, but it was not in the frame of his nature to be the ſervant of ſuch a people; and he truſted, that he could retire with ſome conſolation to private life. If otherwiſe, it would remain one of his duties boldly to tell them truths. Should the bills paſs by the mere influence of the miniſter, contrary to the great majority of the nation, and he was aſked without doors, what was to be done, he would ſay, "This is not now a queſtion of morality or duty, but of prudence. A quietſe in the bills only as long as you are compelled to do ſo. They are bills to deſtroy the Conſtitution and parts of the ſyſtem of an Adminiſtration aiming at that end." (Hear! Hear! Hear!) Mr. Fox ſaid, he knew the miſconſtruction to which ſuch ſentiments were liable, and he braved it. No attempt of the Stuarts called more for oppoſition than the preſent bills; and extraordinary times called for extraordinary declarations. He moved, that "to-morrow week" be ſubſtituted in the motion for "Wedneſday."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, Mr. Fox's laſt declaration could not be miſconſtrued, and he thanked him for making it, that the public might ſee him ſetting up his own judgment againſt that of the majority of the Houſe, attempting the diſſolution of ſociety, and perſuading the people of England to have recourſe to the ſword if they thought they could ſucceed by it. Let him not imagine, however, that Engliſhmen will want ſpirit to ſupport the laws. The right hon. gentleman would probably find the law too ſtrong for him; but if that ſhould not be ſo, he hoped that he would find the valour that would aid the law.

Mr. Fox would not retract a ſyllable of his aſſertions, he would give the advice which he had mentioned. He would ſtand and abide by his words which he was then willing to have taken down if required. The words might be ſtrong, but ſtrong meaſures called for ſtrong words.

Mr. Windham denied Mr. Fox's explanation had mended his aſſertion, which was ſo plain a diſcovery of his intentions, that he had not, for ſome time, heard any thing with ſo much pleaſure. People would now ſee the neceſſity for a vigour ſtronger than the laws—(Here a cry take down his words!)—Mr. Windham explained that he meant ſtronger laws than the preſent, and that the laws ſhould be ſupported by means not wanting upon other occaſions. (A cry of note the words!) Mr. Windham replied, that he would repeat the words.

Mr. Erſkine in very warm language, condemned the principle of the bills.—"What will be the conſequence of theſe attempts (ſaid Mr. Erſkine) if the people of England have one drop of the blood of their anceſtors flowing in their veins—they will rather die than ſubmit to your bills:—they are determined to die, if neceſſary, for the ſupport of their freedom, and I deſire to be foremoſt in their ranks. Theſe are not mere words, I will follow them up by action. The Chancellor of the Exchequer conſiders that we wiſh to delay the bill for the ſafety of his majeſty's perſon: We do wiſh to delay it, if poſſible, or ever. But miniſtry, though they know that the ſenſe of the country is againſt them, yet wiſh to perſiſt, with a fatal temerity, in thoſe very bills; which will, in fact, if they paſs, make his majeſty's government odious, and the ſafety of his perſon precarious and inſecure."

Alderman Newnham ſtated, that the meetings againſt the bill were not all fairly held.

Mr. Sheridan tho't that the Hon. Alderman had libelled his brother freeholders, and argued, that all meetings in the metropolis and the neighbourhood had been fair.—Mr. Sheridan offered to ſubſcribe his hand to all the declarations of Mr. Fox. When plot-forging miniſters meditate attacks upon the conſtitution: when the Secretary at War had made London, the ſeat of the Parliament, a garriſon, and talked of a vigour more than the law, he would adviſe every man to reſiſt the eſtabliſhment of the ſyſtem of terror in this country. No Britiſh Robeſpierre, he hoped, would ever domineer over the people of England: Were they not to give this advice, what contemptible wretches would they be?—No other anſwer could be given to the people. Miniſters would not always feel the ſame courage as at preſent, for perſevering in their plans.

Mr. Wilberforce ſaid, that ſuch declarations were like telling the enemy, that they were ready to take up arms.

Mr. Grey repeated Mr. Fox's words, and ſaid, that he was ready to ſubſcribe them, and give them to the clerke. He conſidered the bills as the laſt blow aimed at the deſtruction of the conſtitution. Mr. Fox, he contended had ſaid nothing but what was aſſerted at the time of the revolution.

Mr. Fox's amendment was then rejected, and the original motion carried without a diviſion.

Mr. Rolle read an addreſs from Devonſhire, in ſupport of the bills.

At half paſt one the houſe adjourned, after a debate of uncommon warmth, the cries of Hear, Hear! during the laſt ſpeeches of Mr. Fox, Mr. Windham, and Mr. Sheridan, having been louder from both ſides of the Houſe than we remember to have heard them before.

PORTSMOUTH, December 1.

A diſcovery has been made by one of the crew of the ſhip American Eagle, arrived at Cowes, from Virginia, with tobacco, whoſe Maſter and Mate were reported to have died of the yellow fever, on the voyage: that they were murdered by the ſecond mate and four others, in the mouth of the channel. Their object was to have run for ſome country, where they could have ſold ſhip and cargo, but providentially were forced into Cowes by the late ſtormy weather. The magiſtrates of the iſland have committed the whole of the crew to Winchester jail; and it is ſuppoſed they will, without delay, be removed by Habeas Corpus to Newgate, to take their trial next Admiralty ſeſſions.

December 3.

This morning Admiral Chriſtian and General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and all the officers, embarked on board their reſpective ſhips at St. Helen's, and will certainly ſail again immediately when the wind comes fair; all the ſhips having their damages completely repaired.

The laſt deſpatches to the admiralty, from the Mediterranean, bring the unwelcome news that admiral Hotham, as well as admiral Goodall, have been obliged to ſtrike their flags, on account of ill health. Sir Hyde Parker is the Commander in Chief on that ſtation, until Sir John Jervis arrives out there.

ST. GEORGE's, *(Bermuda)* January 20.

Yeſterday being the Anniverſary of the Revolution in Holland, Mr. Heineker, the Dutch Conſul for Philadelphia (whom on his paſſage from the place of his reſidence to Holland was captured and carried in here) gave a very elegant entertainment to all the American citizens in port.

At ſunriſe all the American veſſels not under or liberated from adjudication, diſplayed their colours in honor of the day.

The civic board was decorated with the Liberty tree, being an ever-green; the cap of liberty projected out of the top, and the flags of the Batavian, French and American Republics, encircled with a wreath of flowers, appeared out of its branches.

Mrs. Heineker did the honours of the table; joy and conviviality were conſpicuous on the occaſion. After dinner the following toaſts were drank:

1. The Batavian Republic.—2. The Republic of France.—3. The Republic of America.—4. Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.—5. The Powers in Alliance.—6. Univerſal peace throughout the world.—7. The day and all who honour it.

VOLUNTEERS.

1. His Excellency James Crawford, Eſq; Governor of Bermuda: the protector of the unfortunate, whom we revere.

2. James and William Perot; the tried friends of the United States; may honor and wealth be their portion, and gratitude of the citizens of the United States be their reward.

3. Benjamin Dickenſon Harvey, Eſq; our firm and undaunted ſupporter at the bar; may another Judge ſoon do juſtice to his talents, modeſty, and merit.

4. The famous John Green, Judge of the Court of Admiralty: May he live to repent, and after death not be judged according to his own judgments.

5. Bobby Tucker and the reſt of our BERMUDIAN OWNERS: May they be rewarded according to their deeds.

The company retired at an early hour, manifeſting their joy that another nation had been reſtored to liberty.—Though they would have been much pleaſed, to have had French citizens among them, on the occaſion; they were ſtill happier, that none were to be found in the iſland of Bermuda.

CHARLESTON, *(South-Carolina)* January 30.

On Thurſday evening arrived at the Bar, the ſhip General Pinckney, Capt. Wheelwright from London, laſt from Falmouth. She left Falmouth on the 8th December, where ſhe had put in to refit, having in the channel run foul of an American brig, and received conſiderable damage.

A gentleman, who came paſſenger in her, informs us, that the bill to prevent unlawful meetings, had paſſed both Houſes of Parliament: That bread, of all kinds, was very ſcarce in England, and the price augmented conſtantly.

The fleet with troops on board, for the Weſt Indies, ſailed about the 7th of November. Soon after they were diſperſed in a gale of wind, and were obliged to put back; in the gale it is ſaid that 1200 troops were loſt.—When the General Pinckney left England, the tranſports were ſailing in ſmall ſquadrons. Admiral Chriſtian, with the fleet of men of war had not ſailed.

A copy of the treaty between the United States and the King of Great-Britain, as ratified by the Britiſh King, came out in the General Pinckney.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Hope, one of the tranſports which ſailed with troops deſtined to the Weſt-Indies, to his father, dated the 22d November, and which was received at Falmouth before the General Pinckney ſailed.

On Tueſday evening laſt, being nearly abreaſt of Torbay, and the moſt leeward ſhip of the fleet, (about 320 ſails in all) a ſignal was made to get into the bay; but finding it impracticable, another ſignal was made to bear away for Portland road: it blew a hurricane. A cry was then heard of the ſhip being on fire, which made every ſoul give himſelf up for loſt, (180 of the 88th regiment, and 7 officers, were on board.) Some few of the crew, more collected than the reſt, ruſhed into the magazine, which ſmoaked extremely; and an uncommon quantity of water being thrown down, we extinguiſhed every appearance of the flame. The buſineſs was, nine bottles of ſpirits of vitrol being marked "muſhroon ketchup," were ſtowed in the lazaretto, between two bales of oakum, under which twenty five barrels of powder were laid; the vitrol bottles being laid on their ſides, the vitrol had eaten all the corks and communicated with the oakum. The powder being ſo near the oakum, made us ſuppoſe that a few minutes would terminate us all. The gale increaſed, but we got into Portland tolerably ſafe. Another tranſport that was following us, ran foul of the Thomas; alſo a tranſport carried away her foremaſt and bowſprit, and we ſaw her go on ſhore within 200 yards. Our misfortunes now began. Our anchors would not hold us, and we drove foul of the Hannah ordnance ſhip. We came with our waiſt on her ſtern, her bowſprit playing between our main and mizen maſts. We expected to be ſunk, as every ſtroke with the cut water made a wreck of our ſide. Luckily her jib-boom gave away, and we cut away all our rigging in order to drift clear. The Hannah then fell on our quarter; and one ſtroke would have ſent us to eternity, had not at that moment her anchors given way.

We brought up at laſt, and were happy in our eſcape; twenty minutes after this ſhe drove foul of us again within half a cables length of a lee ſhore, and extremely rocky; ſhe cut away all her maſts, and we cut away our fore and mizen, dropped another anchor, and fortunately bro't up juſt in time to ſee the Thomas go to the bottom.

The next morning we landed at Weymouth and found on the other ſide of the bay, the Venus, the Piedmont, the Catharine, the Golden Grove, the Eolus, and ſeveral others, had all gone down, ſcarce any ſaved; one lady eſcaped from the Catharine only, Col. Roſs from the Golden Grove, a few troops, and ſeamen from the reſt. I was ſent out to find out the bodies of the officers and ſaw about 350 corpſes that I knew; they layed ſtrewed on the beach: the ſight was horrible beyond conception. This day 125 more bodies drifted on the beach. The pilots bring in accounts of an immenſe number of veſſels being loſt; the extent of the damage is unknown; I am incapable of telling you more; it has been the moſt diſtreſſing ſcene I ever witneſſed.

February 2.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Elizabeth, Ruſſell, in 52 days from Bourdeaux. Accounts are received by her, that Manheim ſurrendered to the Auſtrians early in December. The garriſon was ſaid to conſiſt of upwards of 6000 troops.

The lateſt letters in town from London, ſay that there is great probability of peace being concluded, between England and France, in the courſe of this winter:—Accounts from Bourdeaux favor this opinion.

February 4.

Capt. Bonnel (arrived yeſterday in 24 days) informs, that a day or two before he left Aux Cayes, two French privateers had brought in there, two valuable prizes from Cork, in Ireland, each of which had been out but thirty days, and were bound to Jamaica. They reported that the Cork fleet, with 12,000 troops on board had ſailed before them for the Weſt Indies.

WINCHESTER, February 5.

Committed to the priſon of this town, on Saturday laſt, Robert Mitchell, charged with the murder of Frederick Rockfall. We are informed that the deceaſed boarded and lodged in Mitchell's houſe, and that he ſhot him for interfering in a quarrel between him and his wife. Mitchell's wife and ſon are the principal evidences againſt him.

PETERSBURG, February 9.

We underſtand that in conſequence of late orders from the Executive, the agents who were purchaſing horſes in this State for the Britiſh army in the Weſt-Indies, have declined proceeding any further in that buſineſs.

NORFOLK, February 8.

On Saturday evening arrived here the brig Fly, Capt. Currey from Teneriffe, which place he left the 26th December. By him we learn that the Kingſton Eaſt India man had arrived their the day before, in 10 days from England, which brought an account of an exchange of priſoners between England and France, and that a peace was daily expected between theſe powers.

In a London paper which captain Currey read there was an account of an Engliſh privateer having been taken by the Algerines, with upwards of 200 men on board—alſo, that the Britiſh Conſul was ordered to quit Algiers immediately.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.

Extract of a letter from Havanna, dated January 20.

"The celebrated negro General Jean Francois, and his ſecond in command, arrived here yeſterday from Fort Dauphin, with about 400 of their adherents; but ſo much, and ſo juſtly, do the owners of the eſtates now dread the introduction of ſuch a bloody miſcreant among them, that they have with the city council, in a body, oppoſed his being allowed to put his foot aſhore, nor any of his people. In conſequence of this ſpirited conduct they all remain on board of the veſſels that brought them, and no perſon, except the officers of the government, allowed to go on board, or hold any intercourſe with theſe cruel plundering murderers. It is ſuppoſed they will be ſent to Florida, from whence they will ſoon find their way into the United States."

Mr. FENNO,

Be pleaſed to publiſh for the government of the merchants concerned, the following information communicated to me by the Secretary of State.

At the inſtance of Mr. Bond, his Britannic Majeſty's charge des affaires in the United ſtates, the Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court at Bermuda has prolonged the term of his interlocutory decrees, on the queſtion relative to the blockade of the French ports of the Iſland of St. Domingo could be decided by intelligence from them—And by the like interpoſition the requiſite intelligence has been obtained from General Williamſon, and now tranſmitted to Governor Crawford, to be communicated to Judge Green.

As General Williamſon, the Britiſh commander in chief in St. Domingo, has declared that theſe French ports have not been conſidered in a ſtate of blockade, but on the contrary that the commerce of the United States with them has been perfectly free, it may be juſtly expected, that all American property, the ſubject of theſe interlocutory decrees, will now be diſcharged.

THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
Chairman of the Committee of Merchants.
February 19 1796.

Extract of a letter dated Pouilhac, river of Bourdeaux, December 2.

"The new Legiſlature is ſeriouſly engaged on the ſubject of the finances. A plan is talked of for continuing in circulation ten millions of aſſignats, ſpecially bottomed on the unſold national domains, and to the purchaſe of which thoſe aſſignats to be aſſigned. As to the ſurplus of the paper money, it is to be progreſſively reimburſed, at the rate of three livres, five ſous, eight deniers for the hundred livres.

"Peace is now more talked of than ever, and if we may believe thoſe who have opportunities of being well-informed on this point, the preliminaries have been already agreed on; we count on the enſuing ſpring, as the epoch of that happy event."

Extract of a letter from Havanna, dated January 23, 1796, to a Merchant in this city.

"You will perhaps have heard, 'ere this reaches you, that the remains of Chriſtopher Columbus have been by order of Court, tranſferred from the iſland and city of St. Domingo to this place, in a ſhip of 74 guns. The 29th inſt. they were depoſited in the Cathedral, and upon this occaſion the funeral proceſſion was the grandeſt and moſt ſolemn I have ever ſeen. A moſt excellent oration was pronounced on the occaſion, which really does honor to the nation: I mean to procure a copy of it, alſo a portrait of Columbus, from an original one which accompanies his remains.

NEW YORK, February 19.

A very large privateer, ſchooner rigged, mounting 30 heavy pieces of cannon, is cruiſing in the Bay of Biſcay, and has made very great havoc with the Engliſh and Portugueſe trade.—Her object is to deſtroy all the mates, and to land the priſoners on the neareſt coaſt. She belongs to Bourdeaux.

BOSTON, February 24.

In the brig William, Stodder, from Holland, carried to Bermuda, were deſpatches from the American miniſter at the Hague to our Secretary of State. The ſeals of theſe were villainouſly violated by the pirates of this modern Madagaſcar: and notwithſtanding theſe deſpatches were demanded by the original bearer to be forwarded as directed, they were not returned.

It is reported from Wſhington, that Mr. Blodget intends to commence the Drawing of the Federal Lottery, No. 2 immediately.

A TRUE STORY.

THE wife of a certain Deacon in the town of Swanzey, in the State of New Hampſhire, and a young widow being one evening at the houſe of a ſick woman in the neighbourhood, it was agreed that the Deacon's wife ſhould tarry all night, to take care of the patient. The widow, on returning home, had to paſs the houſe of the Deacon, when the idea ſuggeſted itſelf, that it was a convenient opportunity to be better acquainted with the good man.—Perhaps ſhe might recollect the words of Rachel, to the patriarch Jacob, "give me children, or elſe I die." However this might be, ſhe went into the houſe, and got into bed, to the honeſt man, as his wife. As ſhe roſe in the morning before it was light, ſhe was aſked the reaſon of her early riſing? She replied, that ſhe had loſt her bonnet, and muſt go and ſeek it, before any perſon travelled the road; and ſo went out.—Soon after, the Deacon's wife came in. Have you found your bonnet, ſaid the huſband? What bonnet, rejoined the wife? Why, ſaid he, did you not tell me that you had loſt your bonnet? No. This dialogue led to an unravelling of the plot; and it was mutually agreed, to ſay nothing of the affair. A while after, it was diſcoverable, that the widow had been playing the wanton; and ſhe was obliged to confeſs the fact, with all the circumſtances.—But as the Deacon appeared to have been impoſed upon, by the artifice of the woman, the church to which he belonged, in the ſpirit of Chriſtianity, overlooked the affair. The child was taken home by the honeſt Deacon, and by him maintained, and brought up.

NEWPORT, March 1.

The Debates, in the Britiſh Parliament, on the 23d of November laſt, ſhew, that the ancient Engliſh Spirit, and love of Liberty, is not obliterated, in thoſe Members who are not actuated by the Intrigues of the Court. Mr. Fox, ſpoke in *bolder* Terms than has been heard ſince the Revolution, which placed King William on the Britiſh Throne.——He tells the Houſe, that he conſiders that Moment "a *Criſis*, in his public Life."—That Miniſtry, by their Attempt to paſs the Bills (the Sedition and Security Bills) "were changing a limited Monarchy, into an arbitrary one."—To this the Miniſters reviled, and threatened the Patriot "with a Vengeance, Stronger than Law."—While Gray and Sheridan, with equal Warmth, offered to ſubſcribe to the Words of Fox.—

Thus are the Parties at Preſent.—The Fate of Britain, ere this, is moſt likely determined. May the End, prove propitious to the great Cauſe of Liberty!!!

The Preſident's Birth Day was celebrated in this Town, on the 22d ult. when he entered the 65th Year of his Age. The Day was uſhered in by a Diſcharge of Cannon by the Independent Artillery Company commanded by Captain Malbone—and at Noon, another Diſcharge of Cannon and Muſketry, by the Artillery Company, and the Company of Newport Guards, commanded by Capt. Spooner.——Indeed, the Citizens, in general, obſerved the Day in a Manner truly expreſſive of their Attachment, Reſpect, and Gratitude, to the *genuine* Friend of his Country.——In the Evening, a public Ball was given, at Mrs. Penrose's Aſſembly-Room, which was numerous and brilliant.

His Excellency JARED IRVIN, Eſq. is appointed Governor of the State of Georgia.

MARRIED]—At South Kingſtown, ADAM GOULD, Eſq; to Mrs. MARY NICHOLS.

—Mr. OLIVER GARDNER, to Miſs ABIGAIL TIFFT, Daughter of Mr. Daniel Tifft.

—Mr. CLARK WHITEHORN, to Miſs LUCRETIA TIFFT, Daughter of Lieut. Daniel Tifft.

—Mr. EPENEZER VAUGHN, of Eaſt Greenwich, to Miſs SUSANNA DEWEY Daughter of Mr. Elias Dewey.

—Mr. JONATHAN PARR, to Miſs POLLY STEADMAN, Daughter of Mr. James Steadman.

—At Harriſburgh (Pennſylvania) Mr. WILLIAM PRIESTLY, Second Son of the celebrated Dr. Prieſtly, to Miſs PEGGY FOULKE.

DIED]—On Tueſday laſt, Mrs. ALICE YATES, Wife of Mr. Seth Yates, of this Town, in the 41ſt Year of her Age.

—Mr. JOHN JAMES (Son of Mr. Benjamin James) in the 27th Year of his Age.

—On Thurſday Evening laſt, the 25th Ult. at New-London, very ſuddenly, of an apoplexy: Fell, the Right Rev. Doctor SAMUEL SEABURY, Biſhop of the Epiſcopal Church in the States of Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland, a truly venerable and very reſpectable Character.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. HARDER,

AS we have no law at preſent, adopted by the organ of the people of this State, to impoſe belief of Non-Reſiſtance and Paſſive Obedience, I hope it may not be thought impertinent in me, at this time, to inquire, (through the medium of your paper) what particulars has been miſrepreſented, to diminiſh the confidence of the people, in the Preſident of the United States.—For at preſent it appears, that duplicity was uſed, to obtain a Ratification of the Treaty, between the United States, and Great Britain, as the Preſident was of Opinion it wanted Reciprocity; but being diſguſted with Mr. Randolph, after he received the intercepted letter of Mr. Fauchet, which was Auguſt 11, 1795. and had heard the diſe conſtructions upon it, by Meſſieurs Hammond, Wolcot, and Pickering, he ratified it very ſoon after, in ſemblance of a paſſion; for the Intrigue was ſo carried on, that Mr. Randolph knew nothing of the aforeſaid letter, until the 19th of Auguſt, 1795——If it was not as I have ſuggeſted, I hope it may be demonſtrated in your paper, for the Preſident I eſteem, particularly for his Magnanimity when he was General Waſhington; but I am fearful, his confidants, will eclipſe his character, and cauſe great commotions, to the injury of the United States. A REAL REPUBLICAN.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, Feb. 22.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Harlequin, Adams,	New-York
—— Clementina, Weſtcott,	Ditto
Schooner Columbia, Carr,	Havanna
Sloop Reliance, Allen,	Charleſton
CLEARED,	*for*
Brig Hiram, Bourn,	Norfolk
—— Rambler, Eaſtcbrooks,	St. Thomas's
Sloop Lucy, Warren,	Turks Iſland
—— Ceres, Turner,	Baltimore
—— Dolphin, Gates,	New York
—— Lucy Ann, Webſter,	Ditto

Newport Long-Wharf, and Public School LOTTERY,

Poſitively commences drawing, at the Time fixed, the firſt *Monday* in *April*.

Thoſe who intend becoming Adventurers, muſt apply before the above Period, or they will loſe the Chance, for the beneficial Prizes in this Lottery.

Newport, March 1, 1796.

Bank of Rhode-Iſland.

THE Stockholders are notified, that in Purſuance of the Charter of Incorporation; the third Inſtalment, being Twenty five Dollars per Share, is payable on Monday the 28th Inſtant, in Gold or Silver. By Order of the Preſident and Directors,

M. SEIXAS, Caſhier.

☞ Transferring of Shares will ceaſe, from the 28th until the 29th Inſt.

Newport, March 1, 1796

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNDERWRITERS.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,
on Mr. OVERING's Wharff, in Newport,
On WEDNESDAY, the Ninth Day of March, (if fair Weather) if not the next fair Day,

37 Puncheons of high Proof Jamaica RUM,

7 Tierces and 1 Caſk, damaged SUGARS,

1 Barrel COFFEE,

Saved from the BRIG SALLY, ſtranded on Block-Iſland.

Newport, February 29. 1796.

GILES HOSIER

Has now for Sale, as uſual,

Prime Mild Stout,

By the Dozen, or Half Dozen—Twelve Shillings per Dozen.

By a ſmaller Quantity—Fifteen Pence, per Bottle.

Newport, 1ſt of 3d Month, 1796.

TO LET,

And to be entered upon the 25th of March next,

A FARM, lying in North Kingſtown, about Three Miles W. S. W. from Biſſel's Mills, containing 250 Acres.——Alſo to Let, as ſoon as may be wanted, a few Lots of Land, at the Head of the Town, in excellent Order, very convenient for Meadows or Paſturing. For further Particulars, inquire of

OLIVER R. WARNER.

Who has to ſell, by the large or ſmall Quantity, ſeveral Tons of excellent Firſt and Second Crop HAY.—Likewiſe, choice CLOVER Ditto, out of his Barn.

Newport, February 9, 1796.

THOSE Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of ELIZABETH CAREY, late of Newport, Spinſter, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber, for Settlement; and thoſe indebted to the Eſtate of the ſaid Deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, to

ROBERT TAYLOR, *Executor.*

Newport, February 29, 1796.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town-Council of North-Kingſtown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JAMES SWEET, late of North Kingſtown, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, do hereby call upon all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate to bring in their Claims to either of us at our reſpective Dwellings, within Twelve Months from this Date, being the Time allowed for that Purpoſe.

SLOCUM HALL, ISAAC HALL, } *Commiſſioners.*

North Kingſtown, January 18, 1796

FOR SALE,

A LOT of LAND, upon the Height of Gravelly-Point, Eighty-five Feet Eaſt and Weſt, and Forty Feet North and South; lying on the Street which runs North and South.——For further Particulars, inquire of the Printer.

Newport, March 1, 1796.

For SALE, on reaſonable Terms,

A CARGO of Eaſtern LUMBER——Conſiſting of Pine and Birch Boards and Plank, Part of them ſeaſoned—A Quantity of Pine and Cedar Shingles—Clapboards—Oar Rafters and Handſpikes—Timber ſuitable for Plank Stocks, Joiſts, &c.

For Particulars, inquire at E. WOODWARD's Shop, in Thames-Street, near the Head of Long Wharf.——Where he has for Sale DRY GOODS—WINES of different Qualities—GROCERIES—A Quantity of Coarſe and Fine SALT—and Sewing TWINE.

February 2.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Elizabeth, Ruſſell, in 52 days from Bourdeaux. Accounts are received by her, that Manheim ſurrendered to the Auſtrians early in December. The garriſon was ſaid to conſiſt of upwards of 6000 troops.

The lateſt letters in town from London, ſay that there is great probability of peace being concluded, between England and France, in the courſe of this winter:—Accounts from Bourdeaux favor this opinion.

February 4.

Capt. Bonnel (arrived yeſterday in 24 days) informs, that a day or two before he left Aux Cayes, two French privateers had brought in there, two valuable prizes from Cork, in Ireland, each of which had been out but thirty days, and were bound to Jamaica. They reported that the Cork fleet, with 12,000 troops on board had ſailed before them for the Weſt Indies.

WINCHESTER, February 5.

Committed to the priſon of this town, on Saturday laſt, Robert Mitchell, charged with the murder of Frederick Rockfall. We are informed that the deceaſed boarded and lodged in Mitchell's houſe, and that he ſhot him for interfering in a quarrel between him and his wife. Mitchell's wife and ſon are the principal evidences againſt him.

PETERSBURG, February 9.

We underſtand that in conſequence of late orders from the Executive, the agents who were purchaſing horſes in this State for the Britiſh army in the Weſt-Indies, have declined proceeding any farther in that buſineſs.

NORFOLK, February 8.

On Saturday evening arrived here the brig Fly, Capt. Curray from Teneriffe, which place he left the 26th December. By him we learn that the Kingſton Eaſt Indiaman had arrived their the day before, in 10 days from England, which brought an account of an exchange of priſoners between England and France, and that a peace was daily expected between theſe powers.

In a London paper which captain Curray read there was an account of an Engliſh privateer having been taken by the Algerines, with upwards of 100 men on board—alſo, that the Britiſh Conſul was ordered to quit Algiers immediately.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.

Extract of a letter from Havanna, dated January 10.

"The celebrated negro General Jean Francois, and his ſecond in command, arrived here yeſterday from Fort Dauphin, with about 400 of their adherents; but ſo much, and ſo juſtly, do the owners of the eſtates now dread the introduction of ſuch a bloody miſcreant among them, that they have with the city council, in a body, oppoſed his being allowed to put his foot aſhore, nor any of his people. In conſequence of this ſpirited conduct they all remain on board of the veſſels that brought them, and no perſon, except the officers of the government, allowed to go on board, or hold any intercourſe with theſe cruel plundering murderers. It is ſuppoſed they will be ſent to Florida, from whence they will ſoon find their way into the United States."

Mr. FENNO,

Be pleaſed to publiſh for the government of the merchants concerned, the following information communicated to me by the Secretary of State.

At the inſtance of Mr. Bond, his Britannic Majeſty's charge des affairs in the United States, the Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court at Bermuda has prolonged the term of his interlocutory decrees, until the queſtion relative to the blockade of the French ports of the Iſland of St. Domingo could be decided by intelligence from them—And by the like interpoſition the requiſite intelligence has been obtained from General Williamſon, and now tranſmitted to Governor Crawford, to be communicated to Judge Green.

As General Williamſon, the Britiſh commander in chief in St. Domingo, has declared that theſe French ports have not been conſidered in a ſtate of blockade, but on the contrary that the commerce of the United States with them has been perfectly free, it may be juſtly expected, that all American property, the ſubject of theſe interlocutory decrees, will now be diſcharged.

THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
Chairman of the Committee of Merchants.

February 19 1796.

Extract of a letter dated Pouilhac, river of Bourdeaux, December 2.

"The new Legiſlature is ſeriouſly engaged on the ſubject of the finances. A plan is talked of for continuing in circulation ten millions of aſſignats, ſpecially bottomed on the unſold national domains, and to the purchaſe of which thoſe aſſignats to be aſſigned. As to the ſurplus of the paper money, it is to be progreſſively reimburſed, at the rate of three livres, five ſous, eight deniers for the hundred livres.

"Peace is now more talked of than ever, and if we may believe thoſe who have opportunities of being well-informed on this point, the preliminaries have been already agreed on; we count on the enſuing ſpring, as the epoch of that happy event."

Extract of a letter from Havanna, dated January 23, 1796, to a merchant in this city.

"You will perhaps have heard, 'ere this reaches you, that the remains of Chriſtopher Columbus have been by order of Court, transferred from the iſland and city of St. Domingo to this place, in a ſhip of 74 guns. The 19th inſt. they were depoſited in the Cathedral, and upon this occaſion the funeral proceſſion was the grandeſt and moſt ſolemn I have ever ſeen. A moſt excellent oration was pronounced on the occaſion, which really does honor to the nation: I mean to procure a copy of it, alſo a portrait of Columbus, from an original one which accompanies his remains.

NEW-YORK, February 19.

A very large privateer, ſchooner rigged, mounting 30 heavy pieces of cannon, is cruiſing in the Bay of Biſcay, and has made very great havoc with the Engliſh and Portugueſe trade.—Her object is to deſtroy all ſhe meets, and to land the priſoners on the neareſt coaſt. She belongs to Bourdeaux.

BOSTON, February 24.

In the brig William, Stodder, from Holland, carried to Bermuda, were deſpatches from the American miniſter at the Hague to our Secretary of State. The ſeals of theſe were villainouſly violated by the pirates of this modern Madagaſcar: and notwithſtanding theſe deſpatches were demanded by the original bearer to be forwarded as directed, they were not returned.

It is reported from Waſhington, that Mr. Blodget intends to commence the Drawing of the Federal Lottery, No. 2, immediately.

A TRUE STORY.

THE wife of a certain Deacon in the town of Swanzey, in the State of New Hampſhire, and a young widow being one evening at the houſe of a ſick woman in the neighbourhood, it was agreed that the Deacon's wife ſhould tarry all night, to take care of the patient. The widow, on returning home, had to paſs the houſe of the Deacon, when the idea ſuggeſted itſelf, that it was a convenient opportunity to be better acquainted with the good man.—Perhaps ſhe might recollect the words of Rachel, to the patriarch Jacob, "give me children, or elſe I die." However this might be, ſhe went into the houſe, and got into bed, to the honeſt man, as his wife. As ſhe roſe in the morning before it was light, ſhe was aſked the reaſon of her early riſing? She replied, that ſhe had loſt her bonnet, and muſt go and ſeek it, before any perſon travelled the road; and ſo went out.—Soon after, the Deacon's wife came in. Have you found your bonnet, ſaid the huſband? What bonnet, rejoined the wife? Why, ſaid he, did you not tell me that you had loſt your bonnet? No. This dialogue led to an unravelling of the plot; and it was mutually agreed, to ſay nothing of the affair. A while after, it was diſcoverable, that the widow had been playing the wanton; and ſhe was obliged to confeſs the fact, with all the circumſtances.—But as the Deacon appeared to have been impoſed upon, by the artifice of the woman, the church to which he belonged, in the ſpirit of Chriſtianity, overlooked the affair. The child was taken home by the honeſt Deacon, and by him maintained, and brought up.

NEWPORT, March 1.

The Debates, in the Britiſh Parliament, on the 23d of November laſt, ſhew, that the ancient Engliſh Spirit, and love of Liberty, is not obliterated, in thoſe Members who are not actuated by the Intrigues of the Court. Mr. Fox, ſpoke in *bolder* Terms than has been heard ſince the Revolution, which placed King William on the Britiſh Throne.——He tells the Houſe, that he conſiders that Moment "a *Criſis*, in his public Life."—That Miniſtry, by their Attempt to paſs the Bills (the Sedition and Security Bills) "were changing a limited Monarchy, into an arbitrary one."——To this the Miniſters roſe, and threatened the Patriot "with a Vigour, ſtronger than Law."——While Gray and Sheridan, with equal Warmth, offered to ſubſcribe to the Words of Fox:——

Thus are the Parties at Iſſue.—The Fate of Britain, ere this, is moſt likely determined. May the End, prove propitious to the great Cauſe of Liberty!!!

The Preſident's Birth Day was celebrated in this Town, on the 22d ult. when he entered the 65th Year of his Age. The Day was uſhered in by a Diſcharge of Cannon by the Independent Artillery Company commanded by Captain Malbone—and at Noon, another Diſcharge of Cannon and Muſketry, by the Artillery Company, and the Company of Newport Guards, commanded by Capt. Spooner.——Indeed, the Citizens, in general, obſerved the Day in a Manner truly expreſſive of their Attachment, Reſpect, and Gratitude, to the *genuine* Friend of his Country.——In the Evening, a public Ball was given, at Mrs. Penroſe's Aſſembly-Room, which was numerous and brilliant.

His Excellency JARED IRVIN, Eſq; is appointed Governor of the State of Georgia.

MARRIED]—At South Kingſtown, ADAM GOULD, Eſq; to Mrs. MARY NICHOLS.

—Mr. OLIVER GARDNER, to Miſs ABIGAIL TIFFT, Daughter of Mr. Daniel Tiffe.

—Mr. CLARKE WHITEHORN, to Miſs LUCRETIA TIFFT, Daughter of Lieut Daniel Tifft.

—Mr. EBENEZER VAUGHN, of East Greenwich, to Miſs SUSANNA DEWEY Daughter of Mr. Elias Dewey.

—Mr. JONATHAN PARR, to Miſs POLLY STEADMAN, Daughter of Mr. James Steadman.

—At Harriſburgh (Pennſylvania) Mr. WILLIAM PRIESTLY, Second Son of the celebrated Dr. Prieſtly, to Miſs PEGGY FOULKE.

DIED]—On Tueſday laſt, Mrs. ALICE YATES, Wife of Mr. Seth Yates, of this Town, in the 41ſt Year of her Age.

—Mr. JOHN JAMES (Son of Mr. Benjamin James) in the 27th Year of his Age.

—On Thurſday Evening laſt, the 25th Ult. at New-London, very ſuddenly, of an apoplectic Fit, the Right Rev. Doctor SAMUEL SEABURY, Biſhop of the Epiſcopal Church in the States of Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland, a truly venerable and very reſpectable Character.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. BARBER,

AS we have no law at preſent, adopted by the organ of the people of this State, to impoſe belief of Non-Reſiſtance and Paſſive Obedience, I hope it may not be thought impertinent in me, at this time, to inquire, (through the medium of your paper) what particulars has been miſrepreſented, to diminiſh the confidence of the people, in the Preſident of the United States.—For at preſent it appears, that duplicity was uſed, to obtain a Ratification of the Treaty, between the United States, and Great Britain, as the Preſident was of Opinion it wanted Reciprocity; but being diſguſted with Mr. Randolph, after he received the intercepted letter of Mr. Fauchet, which was Auguſt 11, 1795, and had heard the dire conſtructions upon it, by Meſſieurs Hammond, Wolcot, and Pickering, he ratified it very ſoon after, in ſemblance of a paſſion; for the Intrigue was ſo carried on, that Mr. Randolph knew nothing of the aforeſaid letter, until the 19th of Auguſt, 1795.——If it was not as I have ſuggeſted, I hope it may be demonſtrated in your paper, for the Preſident I eſteem, particularly for his Magnanimity when he was General Waſhington; but I am fearful, his confidants, will eclipſe his character, and cauſe great commotions, to the injury of the United States.

A REAL REPUBLICAN.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, Feb. 22.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Harlequin, Adams,	New-York
—— Clementina, Weſtcott,	Ditto
Schooner Columbia, Carr,	Havanna
Sloop Reliance, Allen,	Charleſton
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig Hiram, Bourn,	Norfolk
—— Rambler, Eaſterbrooks,	St. Thomas's
Sloop Lucy, Warren,	Turks-Iſland
—— Ceres, Turner,	Baltimore
—— Dolphin, Gates,	New York
—— Lucy Ann, Webſter,	Ditto

Newport Long-Wharf, and Public School LOTTERY,

Poſitively commences drawing, at the Time fixed, the firſt *Monday* in *April*.

Thoſe who intend becoming Adventurers, muſt apply before the above Period, or they will loſe the Chance, for the beneficial Prizes in this Lottery.

Newport, March 1, 1796.

Bank of Rhode-Iſland.

THE Stockholders are notified, that in Purſuance of the Charter of Incorporation; the third Inſtalment, being Twenty five Dollars per Share, is payable on Monday the 28th Inſtant, in Gold or Silver. By Order of the Preſident and Directors,

M. SEIXAS, Caſhier.

☞ Transferring of Shares will ceaſe, from the 18th until the 29th Inſt.

Newport, March 1, 1796

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNDERWRITERS.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,
on Mr. OVERING's Wharff, in Newport,
On WEDNESDAY, the Ninth Day of March, (if fair Weather) if not the next fair Day,

37 Puncheons of high Proof Jamaica RUM,
7 Tierces and 1 Caſk, damaged SUGARS,
1 Barrel COFFEE,

Saved from the BRIG SALLY, ſtranded on Block-Iſland.

Newport, February 29, 1796.

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Has now for Sale, as uſual,

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By the Dozen, or Half Dozen—Twelve Shillings per Dozen.

By a ſmaller Quantity—Fifteen Pence, per Bottle.

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SLOCUM HALL, } *Commiſ-*
ISAAC HALL, } *ſioners.*

North Kingſtown, January 11, 1796

FOR SALE,

A LOT of LAND, upon the Height of Gravelly-Point, Eighty-five Feet Eaſt and Weſt, and Forty Feet North and South; lying on the Street which runs North and South.——For further Particulars, inquire of the Printer.

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For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

The CONTRAST:

Or—The merry and melancholy LOVERS—*a Truth.*

"WHAT's to be done? so George says Jack,
My Polly's fled, and won't come back."
"And why, cry'd George, make all this pother,
The cure is sure—Sounds I'll take another."
"My heart forsake, I cannot love,
Nor constant to a fickle prove;
On her my soul is fix'd alone,
And life's a curse if she be gone."

"Way then, says George, observe this rule,
No longer play the whining fool,
Be cheerful, careless, and be cool.
So fond of Pow'r, this plague to man,
So pleas'd to triumph, where she can;
She'll quick return, make not a rout about her,
Whene'r, she thinks, you live in peace without her."

Q. in the Corner.

EXTEMPORE.

DEATH, *to the* DOCTOR.

IF Trade increases, by degrees,
Dear Sir, we both shall have our ends:—
If you are sure to having fees,
I am as sure, to have your friends.

The CORNISH CURATE.

ON the dangerous coast of Cornwall, in England, not far from the fatal rocks of Scilly; a Curate was preaching the word of God, to his pious flock.—In the middle of his Sermon, a cry of a wreck! a wreck! was heard. The congregation, forsaking their pastor's admonition, hurried out of church to plunder, the unfortunate mariners.—The priest in haste followed, and at the door, raising his voice, begged for the love of heaven, that his flock would only stay, to hear him finish his discourse; and in order to prevail upon them, promised that it should be confined to one sentence only.—The parishioners returned, and the parson, edging nearest the wreck, piously ejaculated, "Every one for himself, and God for us all;" and immediately set off full speed, improving the start he had thus obtained, towards the wreck. On this unhospitable shore, the half drowned mariner, is plundered of the little he may chance to save from the wreck. Whether the Curate resumed his discourse, or however otherwise he employed himself, is left to the ingenious reader to determine.

FOR SALE,

SEA-COAL, of an excellent Quality, and a few Loads of the best HAY.

Also a new MAINSAIL, for a Sloop of 20 or 25 Tons.

Likewise, on a liberal Credit,

Fine old Teneriffe WINE, by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask, entitled to a Drawback on Exportation.—This Article may be exchanged for West-India Rum, English Goods, Country Produce, or any other Article of Merchandize.—Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

THE STONE HOUSE, with the WHARF and STABLE, on Jamestown, formerly improved as a Ferry House. Also 25 Acres of excellent LAND, situate on the Main Road between the East and West Ferries.—Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to BENJAMIN REYNOLDS, in Newport.

February 15, 1796.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity,

Mistick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen.

Also—MOLASSES, of the first Quality, by Retail.

Clarke & Hammond

HAVE FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,

JAMAICA Sugars, in Hogsheads and Barrels,
India Ditto,
Sherry Wine, in Quarter-Casks,
Malaga Ditto, in Ditto,
Porter, per Cask or Dozen,
Brandy, per Pipe or Barrel,
Chocolate,
Hyson and Souchong Teas,
Bohea Ditto, in Chests, and Quarter-Chests—warranted good,
Ginger, Pepper, & Allspice,
Cotton,
Fresh Raisins, per Cask,
Brimstone, roll & powdered,
9 by 7, and 8 by 6 Window Glass, in Boxes and Half-Boxes,
Brass Kettles, of various Sizes,
Open and Close Stoves,
Kitchen Ditto,
Cabooses, and Anchors of various Sizes,
Writing and Wrapping-Paper, per Ream,
Shot, Bar-Lead, &c. &c.

Newport, January, 1796.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Cask—Malaga, and *St Lucar* WINES by the Cask—RAISINS—CURRANTS—CHOCOLATE (Walth's, N° 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—West-India RUM by the Hogshead—and CASSIA by the lb.

January 26, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well-known STATE, the TAMMANY-HILL FARM, late belonging to GODFREY MALBONE, Esq, deceased, situate in Newport, Rhode Island—consisting of about Seven Hundred Acres of choice arable and pasture Land, within a Mile of the central Part of the Town of Newport.—This Farm is advantageously situated—plentifully watered—commands an extensive Prospect of the Town, Ocean, Country, &c. &c.—Has upon it Orchards, of the best engrafted Fruit-Trees; and Three handsome Farm Houses, in good Repair.—In the elegant and extensive Gardens, belonging to the same, are several Fish Ponds—Bathing Streams, Summer-Houses, &c. &c.—Together with a Quantity of Connecticut Free-Stone—The Ruins of a large Mansion House, consumed by Fire.—For Terms of Purchase &c. apply to FRANCIS BRINLEY, and WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq'rs, at Newport, Rhode-Island—Dr. LLOYD, or Mr. NATHANIEL BRINLEY, at Boston—Mr. SAMUEL BREECK, jun. Philadelphia—or to RICHARD HARRISON, Esq; at New York.

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

Soap and Tallow-Candles,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Cash, and a generous Price, constantly given for ASHES.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ.

Thomas Melvill,

Informs the Public at large,

THAT he now carries on the PEWTERER's Business, in all its various Branches; where may be had, Pewter of all Kinds, Lead Weights, &c.—Also the PLUMMING Business; such as making Hawse Leads, Scuppers, Deep Sea Leads, &c. &c.—He would be happy to serve his Customers, and gratefully acknowledge their Favours.—Cash, or any of the above Wares, given for old Pewter, Lead, Brass, &c.

N. B. He now carries on the Business, at the House and Shop just above the Church, on the Hill, formerly occupied by his Father, David Melvill, deceased.

Newport, January 4, 1796.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA Sugar, by the Hogshead & Barrel,
Clay'd Ditto,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Jamaica Rum, by Puncheon, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, by the Pipe, Barrel & Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, in Cases,
French Brandy, by the Barrel, or Half Barrel,
RAISINS by the Cask,
Brandy by the Pipe,
Port and Lisbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask.
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholesale and Retail—blue, green, cream colour'd, &c.
Hamburgh Window-Glass 6 by 8, by the Box, and Half Box, French Ditto,
Tumblers and Wine-Glasses, Wholesale and Retail,
Best of Sweet Oil, by the Case,
Hyson Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or single Pound,
Molasses, of the first Quality, by the Hogshead, for Retailing,
Chocolate, by the Box,—and,
Flour by the Barrel, or larger Quantity.

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale by the Quantity, for Cash, or on approved Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

Petersburg best clean Hemp,

Cables, Cordage and Boltrope, of all Dimensions,
Bar Iron assorted,
Russia and Ravens Duck,
Ticklenburgh and Osnabrigs,
Molasses of a superior Quality for Retailers,
Jamaica Sugars, and Coffee by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel,
New England Rum,
First Inspection Tobacco,
Coarse and fine Salt.

CASH, or any of the above Goods, for bright and clean FLAX SEED.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Russia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW GLASS, per Box.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardson,

AT THE POST OFFICE,

A General Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, with a Number of New Publications.

Stiles's Judges; Randolph's Vindication; Camillus's Defence of the Treaty; Dissertation on the first Principles of Government, by Thomas Paine, Author of Common Sense, &c.; Brothers prophesies; The Federal Calculator; Memoirs of Gen. Dumourier; The Democrat, or Intrigues and Adventures of Jean Le Noir, with a Variety of new Novels, &c.—A Variety of Almanacks and Registers for 1796.—Playing Cards.

Also, a general Assortment of House Paper; genteel Handirons; Shovels and Tongs, &c. new Rice; Nutmegs; Black Pepper; Snuff; fine Table Fish; Good Mustard; Butter by Firkin &c.

A fine Assortment of Muffs, Tippets, and Fur Trimmings.

N. B. Books let to read, as usual.

Azariah Albro

Begs Leave to inform his Customers, and the Public in general,

That he has removed from the House of Oliver Durfee, Esq; to his own House, four Doors above, in Broad-Street, and directly opposite Col. Lyman's Office,

WHERE he continues the LEATHER DRESSING Business, in all its various Branches, and his Customers and others may be supplied as usual, with Leather, Wool, and Gloves, of all Kinds:—Also Stone-Lime, and various other Articles, in his Branch of Business.

He presents his respectful Acknowledgments to those who have heretofore favour'd him with their Custom; and hopes, by unremitting Attention to his Business, to merit their future Favours.

*** Cash, and a generous Price, given for WOOL SKINS.

Newport, October 26, 1795.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet-Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

The CONTRAST:

Or—The merry and melancholy LOVERS—*a Truth!*

"WHAT's to be done? to George says Jack,
My Polly's fled, and won't come back."
"And why, cry'd George, make all this pother,
The cure is short- Zounds I take another."
"My heart forbids, I cannot love,
Nor constant to a second prove;
On her my soul is fix'd alone,
And life's a curse if she be gone."

"Way then, says George, observe this rule,
No longer play the whining fool,
Be cheerful, careless, and be cool.
So fond of Pow'r, this plague to man,
So pleas'd to triumph, where she can;
She'll quick return, make not a rout about her,
Whene'r, she thinks, you live in peace without her."

Q *in the Corner.*

EXTEMPORE.

DEATH, *to the* DOCTOR.

IF Trade increases, by degrees,
Doctor, we both shall have our ends:—
If you are sure in having fees,
I am as sure, to have your friends.

The CORNISH CURATE.

ON the dangerous coast of Cornwall, in England, not far from the fatal rocks of Scilly; a Curate was preaching the word of God, to his pious flock.—In the middle of his Sermon, a cry of a wreck! a wreck! was heard. The congregation, forsaking their pastor's admonition, hurried out of church to plunder, the unfortunate mariners.——The priest in haste followed, and at the door, raising his voice, begged for the love of heaven, that his flock would only stay, to hear him finish his discourse; and in order to prevail upon them, promised that it should be confined to one sentence only.—The parishioners returned, and the parson, edging nearest the wreck, piously ejaculated, "Every one for himself, and God for us all;" and immediately set off full speed, improving the start he had thus obtained, towards the wreck.—On this unhospitable shore, the half drowned mariner, is plundered of the little he may chance to save from the wreck. Whether the Curate resumed his discourse, or however otherwise he employed himself, is left to the ingenious reader to determine.

FOR SALE,

SEA-COAL, of an excellent Quality, and a few Loads of the best HAY.

Also a new MAINSAIL, for a Sloop of 20 or 25 Tons.

Likewise, on a liberal Credit,

Fine old Teneriffe WINE, by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask, entitled to a Drawback on Exportation.——This Article may be exchanged for West-India Rum, English Goods, Country Produce, or any other Article of Merchandize.—— Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

THE STONE HOUSE, with the WHARF and STABLE, on Jamestown, formerly improved as a Ferry House. Also 10 Acres of excellent LAND, situate on the Main Road between the East and West Ferries.——Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to BENJAMIN REYNOLDS, in Newport.

February 15, 1796.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity,

Mistick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,

Also—MOLASSES, of the first Quality, by Retail.

Clarke & Hammond

HAVE FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,

JAMAICA Sugars, in Hogsheads and Barrels,
India Ditto,
Sherry Wine, in Quarter-Casks,
Malaga Ditto, in Ditto,
Porter, per Cask or Dozen,
Brandy, per Pipe or Barrel,
Chocolate,
Hyson and Souchong Teas,
Bohea Ditto, in Chests, and Quarter-Chests—warranted good,
Ginger, Pepper, & Allspice,
Cotton,
Fresh Raisins, per Cask,
Brimstone, roll & powdered,
9 by 7, and 8 by 6 Window Glass, in Boxes and Half-Boxes,
Brass Kettles, of various Sizes,
Open and Close Stoves,
Kitchen Ditto,
Caboosses, and Anchors of various Sizes,
Writing and Wrapping-Paper, per Ream,
Shot, Bar-Lead, &c. &c.

Newport, January, 1796.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Cask—Malaga, and *St. Lucar* WINES by the Cask—RAISINS—CURRANTS——CHOCOLATE (Walsh's, N° 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—West-India RUM by the Hogshead—and CASSIA by the lb.

January 26, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well-known Estate, the TAMMANY-HILL FARM, late belonging to GODFREY MALBONE, Esq; deceased, situated in Newport, Rhode Island—consisting of about Seven Hundred Acres of choice arable and pasture Land, within a Mile of the central Part of the Town of Newport.——This Estate is advantageously situated—plentifully watered—commands an extensive Prospect of the Town, Ocean, Country, &c &c.——Has upon it Orchards, of the best engrafted Fruit-Trees; and Three handsome Farm Houses, in good Repair.——In the elegant and extensive Gardens, belonging to the same, are several Fish Ponds—Bathing Streams, Summer-Houses, &c. &c.—Together with a Quantity of Connecticut Free-Stone—The Ruins of a large Mansion House, consumed by Fire.—For Terms of Purchase &c. apply to FRANCIS BRINLEY, and WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq'rs, at Newport, Rhode-Island—Dr. LLOYD, or Mr. NATHANIEL BRINLEY, at Boston—Mr. SAMUEL BREEK, jun. Philadelphia—or to RICHARD HARRISON, Esq; at New York.

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

Soap and Tallow-Candles,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Cash, and a generous Price, constantly given for ASHES.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ.

Thomas Melvill,

Informs the Public at large,

THAT he now carries on the PEWTERER's Business, in all its various Branches; where may be had, Pewter of all Kinds Lead Weights, &c.——Also the PLUMMING Business; such as making Hawse Leads, Scuppers, Deep Sea Leads, &c. &c.—— He would be happy to serve his Customers, and gratefully acknowledge their Favours.—Cash, or any of the above Wares, given for old Pewter, Lead, Brass, &c.

N. B. He now carries on the Business, at the House and Shop just above the Church, on the Hill, formerly occupied by his Father, David Melvill, deceased.

Newport, January 4, 1796.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA Sugar, by the Hogshead & Barrel,
Clay'd Ditto,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Jamaica Rum, by Puncheon, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, by the Pipe, Barrel & Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, in Cases,
French Brandy, by the Barrel, or Half Barrel,
RAISINS by the Cask,
Brandy by the Pipe,
Port and Lisbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask.
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholesale and Retail—blue, green, cream colour'd, &c.
Hamburgh Window-Glass 6 by 8, by the Box, and Half Box, French Ditto,
Tumblers and Wine-Glasses, Wholesale and Retail,
Best of Sweet Oil, by the Case,
Hyson Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or single Pound,
Molasses, of the first Quality, by the Hogshead, for Retailing,
Chocolate, by the Box,—and,
Flour by the Barrel, or larger Quantity.

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale by the Quantity, for Cash, or on approved Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

Petersburg best clean Hemp,

Cables, Cordage and Boltrope, of all Dimensions,
Bar Iron assorted,
Russia and Ravens Duck,
Ticklenburgh and Oznabrigs,
Molasses of a superior Quality for Retailers,
Jamaica Sugars, and Coffee by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel,
New England Rum,
First Inspection Tobacco,
Coarse and fine Salt.

CASH, or any of the above Goods, for bright and clean FLAX SEED.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Russia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW-GLASS, per Box.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardson,

AT THE POST OFFICE,

A General Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, with a Number of New Publications,

Stiles's Judges; Randolph's Vindication; Camillus's Defence of the Treaty; Dissertation on the first Principles of Government, by Thomas Paine, Author of Common Sense, &c.; Brothers prophesies; The Federal Calculator; Memoirs of Gen. Dumourier; The Democrat, or Intrigues and Adventures of Jean Le Noir, with a Variety of new Novels, &c.—A Variety of Almanacks and Registers for 1796.—Playing Cards.

Also, a general Assortment of House Paper; genteel Handirons; Shovels and Tongs, &c. new Rice; Nutmegs; Black Pepper; Snuff; fine Table Fish; Good Mustard; Butter by Firkin, &c.

A fine Assortment of Muffs, Tippets, and Fur Trimmings.

N. B. Books let to read, as usual.

Azariah Albro

Begs Leave to inform his Customers, and the Public in general,

That he has removed from the House of Oliver Durfee, Esq; to his own House, four Doors above, in Broad-Street, and directly opposite Col. Lyman's Office,

WHERE he continues the LEATHER DRESSING Business, in all its various Branches, and his Customers and others may be supplied as usual, with Leather, Wool, and Gloves, of all Kinds:——Also Stone-Lime, and various other Articles, in his Branch of Business.

He presents his respectful Acknowledgments to those who have heretofore favour'd him with their Custom; and hopes, by unremitting Attention to his Business, to merit their future Favours.

*** Cash, and a generous Price, given for WOOL SKINS.

Newport, October 26, 1795.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.——From the Conveniency in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans——Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet-Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1796. [N° 1763.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State House

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Cask—Malaga, and St. Lucar WINES, by the Cask—RAISINS—CURRANTS—CHOCOLATE (Welsh's, N° 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—A Well-Landed BOAT, by the Hogshead.

January 26, 1796.

TO BE SOLD BY

Ebenezer Woodward

A SCHOONER of 65 Tons,
A Quantity of Sewing TWINE,
Forty Boxes of CHOCOLATE,
About 100 Hogsheads of Coarse SALT, and
100 Ditto of Fine.

Stephen Deblois

Informs his Customers and others,

HE has just received an additional Assortment of GOODS, from England and Holland.

Newport, Jan. 25, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well-known Estate, the JAMAICA-HILL FARM, late belonging to GODFREY MALBONE, Esq; deceased, situated in Newport, Rhode Island—consisting of about seven Hundred Acres of choice arable and pasture Land, within a Mile of the central Part of the Town of Newport.—This Estate is advantageously situated—plentifully watered—commands an extensive Prospect of the Town, Ocean, Country, &c. &c.—Has upon it Orchards, of the best engrafted Fruit-Trees; and Three handsome Farm-Houses, in good Repair.—In the elegant and extensive Gardens, belonging to the same, are several Fish-Ponds—Bathing Streams, Summer-Houses, &c. &c.—Together with a Quantity of Connecticut Free-Stone—The Ruins of a large Mansion-House, consumed by Fire.—For Terms of Purchase &c. apply to FRANCIS BRINLEY, and WILLIAM HUNTER, Esqrs. at Newport, Rhode-Island—Dr. LLOYD, or Mr. NATHANIEL BRINLEY, at Boston—Mr. SAMUEL BREAK jun. Philadelphia—or to RICHARD HARRISON, Esq; at New York.

IF FELIX GILLART, Son of FELIX GILLART, *Deceased*, Coach Maker & Auctioneer, of Long-Acre, Saint Martin's, in the Fields, London; who went to Sea with Captain Smith, was afterwards a Seaman in the Union Transport, Captain Stonehouse, in which he went to the Island of *Grenada*, there left her, and came to *Virginia*, where he was in a Vessel in the Year 1789, or 1790, that went up and down James's River, and was then called WILLIAM DELAP; will apply to Messieurs *Heriot, Tucker & Co.* of George-Town, South-Carolina, Merchants, he will hear of something greatly to his Advantage.—The Business relates to the Succession of an Estate of *five Hundred Pounds Sterling per Annum*, in the County of Middlesex, devolving upon the said Felix Gillart, or his lawful Issue.—No certain Accounts of him, having been received in England, for Seventeen Years past; the Intent of this ADVERTISEMENT is, to discover, whether or not, he be still *alive*;—if *dead*, any Person or Persons, who can bring or convey, to the said Messieurs Heriot, Tucker & Co. legal Evidence, of the Time and Place of his Death;—and whether, or not, he left lawful Issue, in order to be transmitted to England, shall be handsomely rewarded, over and above an Acknowledgment of Thanks.

November 11, 1795.

Thomas Melvill,

Informs the Public at large,

THAT he now carries on the PEWTERER's Business, in all its various Branches; where may be had, Pewter of all Kinds Lead Weights, &c.—Also the PLUMMING Business; such as making Hawse Leads, Scuppers, Deep-Sea Leads, &c. &c.—He would be happy to serve his Customers, and gratefully acknowledge their Favours.—Cash, or any of the above Wares, given for old Pewter, Lead, Brass, &c.

N. B. He now carries on the Business, at the House and Shop just above the Church, on the Hill, formerly occupied by his Father, David Melvill, deceased.

Newport, January 4, 1796.

To be LET, by

AMY A. COGGESHALL,

From the 25th of March next,

A FARM, of 133 Acres of excellent Land, on Bolton Neck, in South Kingstown, bounded easterly on the Sea, westerly on the narrow River, northerly on George Brown, southerly on Land late of Robert R. Hazard, deceased.—Whoever inclines to Hire, may know the Conditions, by applying to her, at her House, in Newport.

January 23, 1796.

Clarke & Hammond

HAVE FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,

JAMAICA Sugars, in Hogsheads and Barrels,
India Ditto,
Sherry Wine, in Quarter-Casks,
Malaga Ditto, in Ditto,
Porter, per Cask or Dozen,
Brandy, per Pipe or Barrel,
Chocolate,
Hyson and Souchong Teas,
Bohea Ditto, in Chests, and Quarter Chests—warranted good,
Ginger, Pepper, & Allspice
Cotton,
Fresh Raisins, per Cask,
Brimstone, roll & powdered,
9 by 7, and 8 by 6 Window Glass, in Boxes and Half-Boxes,
Brass Kettles, of various Sizes,
Oven and Close Stoves,
Kitchen Ditto,
Caboosies, and Anchors of various Sizes,
Writing and Wrapping-Paper, per Ream,
Shot, Bar-Lead, &c. &c.

Newport, January 1796

FOR SALE,

SEA-COAL, of an excellent Quality.

Several Thousand Feet of OARS, of all Lengths, Ten per Cent. cheaper than at the Lumber Yards.

Also a new MAINSAIL, for a Sloop of 20 or 25 Tons.

Likewise, on a liberal Credit,

Fine old Teneriffe WINE, by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask, entitled to a Drawback on Exportation.—This Article may be exchanged for West-India Rum, English Goods, Country Produce, or any other Article of Merchandize.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, January 25, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

Soap and Tallow-Candles,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Cash, and a generous Price, constantly given for ASHES.

To be SOLD,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

A SMALL Assortment of fancy HOSIERY, consisting of Shirts with and without Sleeves—Lady's Vests and Night Caps—Stockings—Bosom Friends—Drawers and Socks.—Articles warmly recommended by Physicians, to be worn by the Weakly and Infirm, to prevent Colds, Gout, Rheumatism, and many other Disorders arising from obstructed Perspiration.

At the same Store may be had, a general Assortment of GOODS, as low as at any Store in the Town.

Newport, January 4, 1796.

Just imported, via New-York,

And to be Sold very cheap for Cash or Country Produce,

A complete and general Assortment of

FALL and WINTER GOODS, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry Wharf, in Thames Street,

Who has also for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS &c.

And—Spermaceti CANDLES by the Box.

He returns his Thanks to his former Customers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

WE the undersigned, appointed by the Worshipful Town Council of the Town of Newport, to receive, examine and adjust, the Claims on the Estate of JONATHAN STODDARD, Blacksmith, late of Newport, deceased, insolvent: Hereby notify the Creditors to deliver in their respective Demands to us, at either of our Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Time allowed by said Town Council.

JOHN WARREN, } *Commissioners.*
JOSEPH COZZENS, }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to discharge their several Balances to

PATIENCE STODDARD, *Administratrix.*

Newport, January 25, 1796.

ABSTRACT OF MR. RANDOLPH'S VINDICATION.

[Continued.]

AFTER stating the correspondence between the President, Mr. Wolcott, and himself, Mr Randolph quits the subject, and goes into a detail of facts relative to the ratification of the treaty. Although there appears to be no connection between the business of the treaty and the defence of Mr. Randolph from suspicions cast on him by Mr. Fauchet's letter, yet we will state the substance of his detail, as it furnishes an interesting history of state proceedings, and sets the conduct of the chief Magistrate in a very amiable view.

Mr. Randolph states that after the arrival of the treaty it was ordered by the President that he should not disclose its contents, and he assures the public that he rigidly obeyed the injunction. The President, he remarks, almost daily made objections to it, especially the commercial part—he objected also to the Canada article as wanting reciprocity and to the omission of a compensation for the Negroes. He however made up his mind to ratify it, provided the senate should advise to it.

On the 24th of June, the Senate advised to a conditional ratification. The President still wished to know the opinion of the public and authorized Mr. Randolph to furnish Mr. Brown with a copy for publication, in order to draw forth the opinions of the people. But as the only copy was delivered by the President's order to Mr. Adet the French minister, it could not be sent immediately to the printer and in the mean time, it appeared in another paper.*

While the Senate was sitting, advice came of an order of the British Minister for detaining our provision vessels bound to France. This though not official, gained credit and made the President hesitate whether to ratify or not. His doubts were confirmed by the news of the certain existence of that order. Duplicates were communicated to Mr. Hammond, the British Minister. The President also ordered a memorial to be prepared to send to Lord Grenville on that subject.

The President left Philadelphia for Mount Vernon July 25th, 1795. At Baltimore he received the address of the Town Meeting at Boston, and wrote a reply to Mr. Randolph, desiring the heads of department to take the address into their consideration.

In the answer to that and other addresses, the President says, "I am resolved on the manner of executing the duty before me," which Mr. Randolph says alluded to his *resolutions* not to ratify the treaty until the provision order should be arranged to his satisfaction. A rough draft of a memorial to the British Minister, containing the Presidents objections, was prepared and sent to the President. The true state of the President's mind on this occasion will be best known by his own letters from which the following extracts are made.

"In my hurry, I did not signify the propriety of letting those gentlemen † know *fully*, my determination with respect to the ratification of the treaty; and the train it was in;—but as this was necessary, in order to enable them to form their opinions on the subject submitted, I take it for granted that both were communicated to them, by you, as a matter of course.—The first, that is the conditional ratification, *(if the late order, which we heard of respecting provision vessels, is not in operation)* may on all fit occasions, be spoken of as my determination, unless from any thing you have heard, or met with since I left the city, it should be thought more advisable to communicate further with me on the subject;—my opinion respecting the treaty, is the same now that it was, that is, not favourable to it, but, that it is better to ratify in the manner the Senate have advised, *(and with the reservation already mentioned)* than to suffer matters to remain as they are—unsettled.—Little has been said to me on the subject of this treaty along the road I passed; and I have seen no one since from whom I could hear much concerning it;—but from indirect discoveries I find endeavours are not wanting to place it in all the odious points of view of which it is susceptible, and in some which it will not admit."

I am excited to this resolution by the violent and extraordinary proceedings which have, and are about taking place, in the northern parts of the Union, and may be expected in the southern; because I think that the memorial,—the ratification—and the instructions, which are framing, are of such vast magnitude, as not only to require great individual consideration; but a solemn conjunction now. The latter could not happen, if you were to come to this place; nor would there be that source of information to be had as is to be found at, and continually flowing to, the seat of government;—and besides, in the course of deliberating on these great matters, the examination of official papers may more than probable, be found essential; and these could be referred to no where else."

The next paragraph speaks of the inconvenience of an immediate return, but says, that "whilst he is in office, he shall never suffer private convenience to interfere with what he conceives to be his official duties."

"I view the opposition, which the treaty is receiving from the meetings in different parts of the Union in a very serious light. Not because there is *more weight in any* of the objections, which are made to it, than were foreseen at first;—for there are *none* in *some* of them; and gross misrepresentations in others. Nor as it respects myself

---

* *Mr Mason by publishing the treaty betrayed no secrets, but was perhaps guilty of a great impropriety in doing what belonged to the President only.* Edit

† *The Secretaries and Attorney-General.*

personally; for this shall have no influence on my conduct; plainly perceiving, and I am accordingly preparing my mind for, the obloquy which disappointment and malice are collecting to heap upon my character.—But I am alarmed on account of the effect it may have on, and the advantage the French Government may be disposed to make of the spirit which is at work; to cherish a belief in them, that the treaty is calculated to favour Great-Britain at their expence. Whether they believe or disbelieve those tales, the effect it will have upon the nation will be nearly the same; for whilst they are at war with that power, or so long as the animosity between the two nations exists, it will, no matter at whose expence, be their policy, and it is feared it will be their conduct, to prevent us from being on good terms with Great-Britain, or from her deriving any advantage from our commerce, which they can prevent, however much we may be benefited thereby ourselves. To what length this policy and interest may carry them is problematical; but when they see the people of this country divided, and such a violent opposition given to the measures of their own government, pretendedly in their favour, it may be extremely embarrassing, to say no more of it.

"To sum the whole up in a few words. I have never, since I have been in the administration of the government, seen a crisis, which in my judgment has been so pregnant of interesting events; nor one from which more is to be apprehended; whether viewed on one side or the other. From New York there now is, and I am told will further be, a counter current; but how formidable it may appear I know not;—if the same does not take place at Boston and other towns, it will afford but too strong evidence that the opposition is in a manner universal, or that those of different sentiments are supine or intimidated; which would make the ratification a serious business indeed. But as it respects the French, even counter-resolutions, would, for the reasons I have already given, do little more, than weaken, in a small degree, the effect those of the other complexion would have."

The remainder of the letter relates to the answers to be returned to the different town and other meetings on the treaty; with a postscript desiring, that the commissioned officers might "prepare their minds on the several subjects therein mentioned against he should arrive."

[*To be continued*]

From the (London) COURIER, Nov. 9.

The pious Theft; or, The Widow and her Orphans, a true story, founded on the late scarcity of bread

WHILE our school books are full of the generous instances of devoting life to principle in an heroic age, and among a people for whom futurity had no terror, let us record a late event to which Birmingham was witness, and upon the authenticity of which our readers may rely.

A widow woman went one morning to the baker's, during the delivery of bread to the people, and, taking up a loaf hurried away with it to her home. The baker observed it, and followed her immediately.

The house to which he traced her wore the appearance of a neat poverty—fluttulness was not there, to degrade misfortune.

When he entered the room, he saw the loaf divided between three children, who devoured it with the most ravenous haste.

He taxed the woman with the fact, which she did not hesitate to acknowledge.

"I know (she said) I must suffer for the theft, and I am content to do so, but not to see my children perish."

It is not easy, at all times, to verify the complaints we hear, and the baker doubted the widow's story.

"I fear (said he) you are accustomed to such actions, and live by theft.—What have you in that cupboard?"

"Look (said she) and satisfy yourself."

He perceived a dish, which he thought had meat in it, and exclaimed, "I suppose this was stolen also."

"Look nearer to it, and judge," said the wretched mother.

The man approached and beheld the remains of a dog!

He shuddered! His eyes filled with tears! His hand spontaneously sought his pocket; he put half a crown in her hand, and charged her to call frequently upon him!

The man went to the wealthy part of his customers, and told the story with the plain eloquence of truth. He procured a liberal subscription for this poor family; and has been the happy instrument to preserve worth, beyond what poets have immortalized in past ages.

LONDON, November 6.

Whilst the Baron and Baroness Stael have taken refuge in Switzerland, the Secretary to the Swedish Embassy in France is arrived in London. The motive of his journey to England is not known.

One Samuel Cardife who had been committed to the house of correction, in K[illegible]dal, and there confined as a vagabond, until put on board a king's ship agreeable to the late act, sent for his wife, the evening before his intended departure. He was in a cell, and she spoke to him through the iron door. After which, he put his hand underneath, and she with a mallet and chissel, concealed for the purpose, struck off a finger and thumb, to render him unfit for his majesty's service.

The entry of a minister into the city of London, under a military escort of 200 men, is a sight quite new to Englishmen, and only familiar to the circles of Constantinople and Morocco.

Nov. 12.

A poor woman on Saturday last dropped down dead in the borough near London Bridge. She was seemingly about thirty years of age, and by her appearance, it is thought that she died from the want of the common necessaries of life.

Dutch Money—The Ducat worth 9s. 2d. English, sells for 10s.

The Louis d'or is at 20s. and 10d. to a guinea.

The cause of all this seems to be the vast speculations, and influx of money into France, for the forfeited lands of the discharged princes, noblesse, monks, and other fugitives and rebels.

The merchants and bankers of all the nations, wisely at peace with the French Republic, are thus making the most rapid fortunes, viz.—Chiefly at first the Americans, Dutch and Swiss, Swedes and Danes; but now the Tuscans, and the Spaniards, and the Hanoverians.—Thus, indeed, they do much to Paris.

Money Market.—The *price of gold* shews at once, the current of the market; for while English gold can fetch but 77 s. the ounce, the ounce of foreign gold sells for 83 shillings. There is the same extraordinary rise, on all foreign gold coin, viz.

Portugal Money.

The Moidore is at	28 s. to 29 s.
The Six and thirty is at	38 s. to —

WILMINGTON, Jan. 12.

Mr. CORAM,

I HAVE hastily transcribed the following; if useless, you need not be informed how easily paper burns.—I condole with you on the death of poor PAINE. The abcess of which he died, was the consequence of a fever which he had while a prisoner in the Luxemburgh. Mr. MUNROE's kind attention to and care of him, must endear his character to every friend of liberty and humanity.

As some of your readers may be curious to know the character which the late Mr. PAINE had acquired in France, I send you a sketch of it made by madame ROLAND, the wife of the minister of that name, so famous for his letter to the king of the French prior to the 10th of August, 1792. It is taken from the second part of her historic notes, published in Paris by LOUVET.

"Among the persons whom I occasionally received at my house was THOMAS PAINE. He had received the right of citizenship in France, as one of those celebrated strangers whom the French Republic ought to hasten to call to its bosom. He was well known by those writings which had been so serviceable to the public cause in the American revolution; as also for others which might in all probability cause a similar revolution to take place in England. I will not permit myself to form an absolute judgment of his talents, because he understood the French language but little, and did not speak it at all. I was about an equal mistress of the English tongue. My opinion was formed more by listening to his conversation with others, than by any which he held with me. The boldness of his thoughts, the originality of his style, those blunt truths which he daringly threw out, even before those to whom they would be the most offensive, must have been attended by great effects. But I should suppose him more calculated to sow, if I may be allowed the expression, the sparks of combustion, than to discuss the basis, or prepare the model, of a free government.—PAINE is more fitted to strike the light of revolution, than to assist in the formation of a constitution. He seizes upon and establishes great principles, in the expulsion of which he renders them evident to the meanest capacities. He would enchant his hearer at a patriotic club, or render enthusiastic the libations at a popular dinner; but in the cool discussions of a committee, or the regular labours of a legislator, he was not equal to his countryman, DAVID WILLIAMS, who had also been received a French citizen, but had not been elected to the Convention. The government requested his presence in Paris, and his assistance. He remained there some months, conferring with the administration, and the leading members of the Convention. Of a sound understanding, of a benevolent mind, he seemed to me to be as capable of combining all the sources of happiness to man, as PAINE was of feeling and developing those abuses, which produced their misery and degraded humanity."

British OFFICIAL LETTERS, EPITOMIZED.

(By an arrival at Salem, from England.

The London Gazette extraordinary, of Nov. 12, contains six letters, from C. Crawford, Adjutant General of the British forces in Germany, to Lord Grenville. The first, dated at Westminster, Oct 28, contains official accounts, of the retreat of Gen. Jourdan's army, across the Lhan, towards the Rhine—of the pursuit of the Austrians, and of partial engagements between the advance of the one, and the rear of the other army. In these, the Austrians took several cannon, a great many ammunition waggons, and between one and two thousand prisoners, besides killing and wounding many. The French destroyed great quantities of powder, &c. which they could not carry away.

The 2d, dated Oct. 29, informs, that the French had raised the siege of Ehrenbreitstein, and were crossing the Rhine, at Neuwied.

The 3d, contains accounts of a signal advantage obtained by Gen. Wurmser, over the French near Manheim. After a severe action, all the French works before Manheim were carried, and many tents, much baggage, some cannon, &c. taken; owing to a fog, the Austrians could not follow the French into Manheim, as Gen. Wurmser at first intended. Austrian loss—30 officers, and between 600 and 700 serjeants, &c. and privates. The French loss—a General, 21 officers, and between 500 and 600 serjeants, &c. and privates, taken prisoners—killed and wounded, supposed to amount to 2000. Manheim was invested by the Austrians.

The 4th, dated Limburg, Oct. 26, informs of Gen. Jourdan's left column having passed the Rhine—that the Austrians, during the retreat of the French, took in all, about 4000 prisoners, 30 pieces of cannon, and 200 ammunition waggons. The killed and wounded were very considerable. The depredations of the French, and their inhumanities, are pourtrayed in this letter, in very warm colours.

The 5th letter, dated Oct. 30, informs that on the 28th, Gen. Wurmser stormed Galyenburg, an advanced post to the fortress of Manheim—at the same time Fort Necker was taken, though the assailants were ordered only to make a feint upon it; it was immediately abandoned, after spiking 13 pieces of cannon.

The 6th letter is dated from Mayence, October 31.—In this letter is given a detail of a brilliant victory gained by Clayfait over the French—in which he took 109 pieces of cannon, 2000 prisoners, 200 ammunition waggons, stores, &c. the killed and wounded amounted to 3000.

Our readers will recollect these are *British official letters*, and will make their own comments.

[*Independent Chron.*]

CHARLESTON, December 31.

Capt. Gardner informs us, that the Bermudian piracy is still continued in legal countenance, in its native Isle.

That the present system of adjudication fails, in no one instance, to afford a profit, either to the sea or land robber.

That American vessels are as constantly carried in there as they are met with; that if both vessel and cargo upon trial are acquitted, they are compelled to pay the cost; but that they generally condemn a part of the property, and upon an appeal, effect a condemnation of the whole, by a cross appeal.

January 9.

Arrived ship Brutus, Garriscau, from a cruise.—Capt. Garriscau has been out 90 days on a cruise, during the whole of which time he did not fall in with a single English merchantman, privateer, frigate, or man of war.—He spoke a number of Danes, Swedes, and Americans.

PITTSBURGH, January 9.

We hear from Fort Washington that General Wayne has left the army on a visit to Philadelphia, and that General Wilkinson has taken the command at Greenville.

The number of inhabitants in the borough of Pittsburgh, as taken by the assessors, during the last week, amounts to one thousand three hundred and fifty-five.

ALEXANDRIA, January 6.

Yesterday presented a scene which for savage desperation hardly has had its parallel. Between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning the family of Messrs. K[illegible]n and Villemile was alarmed with the cries of murder in the upper story of their dwelling; but before those who were up in the house had more than halfway ascended to the apartment from whence the cries issued, they were met by a negro woman, who had but just breath to make them understand that her husband had attempted her life, and pointing to her throat, where there was a razor sticking, fell dead at their feet; to complete the dreadful catastrophe, the perpetrator, immediately on the woman's getting out of the room, threw himself, head foremost from the garret window of a three story house, to the pavement, putting a period to a life, the termination of which exhibited a phrenzy not to be accounted for, and a spectacle too horrid for description. The parties were upwards of 60 years of age.

BALTIMORE, January 16.

On Sunday arrived the brig Despatch, Capt. Donaldson from Jeremie, which he left on the 25th of December, at which time the inhabitants were under arms, expecting that evening to be attacked by the brigands. None of the British armament, that he could hear of, had arrived in any part of the West-Indies, but from the accounts which had been received were daily looked for.

Mr. Foran who arrived in the brig John, on Sunday, from Berbice, informs that the negroes employed by the British to act as pioneers to the expected forces had been disbanded, a circumstance which had originated a report that the West-India expedition was given up—that he was at St. Bartholomews on the 23d ult. when flour was selling there and at St. Thomas at but twelve dollars per barrel, coffee fifteen pence half penny per pound—and, that he was in sight of St Vincent's two days and could easily see the Caribbean and French camp, at the distance of about two cannon shot from the British, the latter of which, as he was informed by the lieutenant of a British ship of war who boarded him, consisted of about 3000; skirmishes took place frequently; but both parties were afraid to attempt any thing decisive.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.

We have seen a sample of demi printing paper, one half the composition of which, is said to be saw dust of the *asp wood*. This is a further discovery of Mr. Biddis. The paper is equal in appearance and quality to that made of rags alone, and which is sold for more than two dollars a ream.

The above is a very useful and important discovery, and merits the highest encouragement. The saving of rags for the finer species of paper will enable our paper manufacturers to extend their business so as to furnish a much more competent supply.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

January 22.

This day when the house met, the clerk read a letter from the speaker. He informed Mr. Beckley that his indisposition was abated, and he had every reason to think that he should be able to attend his duty on Monday. At present, it would be unadviseable for him to venture abroad. We understand that he has got a cold, and that his face has been considerably swelled. Mr. W. Smith immediately moved for an adjournment till Monday. Fifty two members rose in the affirmative, and the motion accordingly past. Adjourned.

These successive adjournments, for the last two days, have created an apparent, but scarcely any real delay, in the progress of public business. Almost the whole House are divided into select committees, such as that of ways and means, of elections, of claims, of commerce and manufactures, and of the mint.—It is a mistake with some people, that gentlemen have nothing to do, except during the hours while they sit in a collective body. In fact, this is often but the slightest part of their duty. Mr. Venable, Chairman of the committee of elections, lately obtained leave for that committee to proceed with their separate business, while the House was convened, from the impossibility of otherwise despatching what they had to do. Mr. Tracy, Chairman of the committee of claims, lately remarked in the House, that the members of this committee, had but just time to eat and to sleep.—In justice, both to the House of Representatives and the public, suggests this explanation to be made.

NEW-YORK, January 16.

It is with pleasure we learn, that the amount of the unappropriated *monies* of the state of New-York, in the hands of the treasurer, is £. 134 000, odd shillings—we have not been able to get a statement of the treasurer's report from the clerk of the house.

January 20.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Oct. 17.

"We have just sent off two young missionaries, for Sierre Leone, in Africa;—Mr. Rudway, and Mr. Griggs they were lately students in Bristol Academy, and appear to be young men of great sincerity and piety.

"They will remain, it is probable, at Freetown, in Sierre Leone, teaching school, preaching to our Negro Church there, and also improving themselves in Arabic, that they may be prepared to go up into the country in due time, with a view of propagating the Christian Religion among the Heathens".

January 25.

In Saturday's paper was inserted the extract of a letter from Gibraltar, announcing that a treaty, between Spain and the United States, was signed at Madrid, on the 27th of October last.

The principal object of the treaty was, as we learn, to obtain the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi; and, as a treaty is made, there is the ſtrongeſt reaſon to believe, that America has obtained that conſummation ſo devoutly to be wiſhed.

In a late paper it was ſtated, on good grounds, that the emigrations to Kentucky, during laſt year, amounted to not leſs than about forty thouſand people.—If this navigation is laid open, the numbers will increaſe with rapidity.

As ſettlements increaſe on the weſtern waters, the Creeks and other Indian tribes, who have done ſo much miſchief on the ſouth weſtern frontiers, will be gradually ſurrounded and ſhut up, as in a bag; and in a few years will probably become as inſignificant as the Six Nations.

The multiplied benefits ariſing from laying open the Miſſiſippi are already underſtood, and anticipated by every man in America. One of the moſt deſirable conſequences will be, that of demonſtrating to the weſtern people, the propriety of America being united within itſelf. The attainment will tend to confirm that general good humour and confidence, ſo requiſite for our exiſtence as a political body; ſo extremely requiſite, that we may, with ſingular juſtice, adopt the national motto of the Republic of Holland: *Frangimur, ſi collidemur*—We ſhall go to pieces, if we daſh againſt each other.

Captain Steele, arrived here from Cadiz, 48 days, informs, that the Treaty between America and Spain, was put on board of a ſhip commanded by Captain Cole, bound to Boſton, which ſailed from Cadiz 48 hours before Captain Steele.

ALBANY, January 8.

The Secretary of the Treaſury, in a report laid before Congreſs calculated the clear revenue, ariſing from imports and tonnage, for the year ending with 31ſt Dec. 1795—5,679,418 dollars and 58 cents.

Official letters have been received, by the Preſident, that the Britiſh miniſtry have given orders to Lord Dorcheſter, to ſurrender the Weſtern Poſts, to the American Government, agreeably to, and at the time ſtipulated by, the Treaty.

NEW-LONDON, January 28.

Capt. Morgan, arrived in 16 days from Portorico, relates that letters were received there from Barbadoes, informing of the arrival of a packet at that iſland from England, which brought the intereſting intelligence of a general peace in Europe. The rout of this news will be ſufficient with many to ſtamp it with falſehood; it certainly is not in its favor. We would however obſerve, that it is now 77 days ſince our laſt direct intelligence from Europe; that Capt. Morgan's paſſage was remarkably ſhort; and that a ſufficient time has elapſed for the news to have reached us in this circuitous manner, even with common paſſages.

BOSTON, January 25.

In addition to the very extraordinary bill introduced into the Houſe of Lords by Lord Grenville, Mr. Pitt has obtained leave to introduce one in the Houſe of Commons of a much more alarming nature.—Mr Fox ſays, it ſubverts and completely aboliſhes the Britiſh Conſtitution. For our part, never having been able to comprehend in what that "wonder and envy of the world" conſiſts, we cannot ſay whether Mr. Fox is right or wrong; but we have no heſitation in pronouncing that from the moment theſe paſs into laws (which we have not the ſhadow of a doubt will be the caſe) the much boaſted liberty of Engliſhmen is totally at an end.

That our readers may judge how far our opinion is well grounded, the following are the outlines of the Premier's bill:

When any public meeting is to be held, notice is to be given to a magiſtrate.

The magiſtrate is to attend with peace officers.

If at ſuch meeting any ſpeeches ſhall be ſpoken, which he may deem to be ſeditious, the magiſtrate may arreſt the ſpeakers.

If the meeting ſhould be deemed to be ſeditous, he may diſperſe the meeting by proclamation.

Oppoſition to the exerciſe of theſe powers is to be FELONY.

Perſons delivering political lectures or diſcourſes on political ſubjects, and perſons aſſembled to hear ſuch lectures or diſcourſes, are to be treated as diſorderly perſons. In order to prevent evaſion, the regulation is to apply to places where perſons are to aſſemble to hear political diſcuſſions or lectures by tickets to a certain number, beyond the number of the family, unleſs ſuch houſe ſhall have been licenced by a magiſtrate.

NEWPORT, February 2:

It appears by a late Statement, that the Foreign Exports from the Port of Baltimore, from the 1ſt of January 1790, to the 30th September, 1795, amounted to 2,675,741 Dollars, and 41 Cents.

Extract from the Addreſs of his Excellency Governor ADAMS, to the two Branches of the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts, on the 21ſt Ult.

"I hope, Fellow Citizens, that what I am now about to ſay will not be deemed improper.

"I have been accuſtomed to ſpeak my Mind upon Matters of great Moment to our common Country with Freedom; and every Citizen of the United States has the ſame Right I have. I may never hereafter have an Opportunity of publicly expreſſing my Opinion on the Treaty lately made with the Court of London: I am therefore conſtrained with all due Reſpect to our conſtitued Authorities to declare, that the Treaty appears to me to be pregnant with Evil. It controuls ſome of the Powers ſpecially veſted in Congreſs for the Security of the People; and I fear that it may reſtore to Great-Britain ſuch an Influence over the Government and People of this Country as may not be conſiſtent with the general Welfare. This Subject, however, it is expected will come before the Congreſs whoſe immediate Province it is to diſcuſs it, and to determine, ſo far as it may be in their Power, as they ſhall think for the Safety and Welfare of the *People*."

On the foregoing, a Writer, in the Centinel, thus remarks:

"I do not deny, that as an Individual, His Excellency in common with other Men, has the *Right* to expreſs any Opinion he pleaſes; nor will I contend, that his Opinion ought to go further than any other Citizen's; but I muſt ſay, that I was ſorry to hear him give an Opinion—unſupported by a ſingle Reaſon—"that the Treaty with Great-Britain was pregnant with Evil."—He will, I am perſuaded, as many do, recollect, that during our glorious Revolution, he Thought things "pregnant with Evil," which proved the Salvation of our Country; and that the preſent highly celebrated Conſtitution of the United States, which he is now anxious to preſerve, was once, in his Opinion, "*highly pregnant with Evil.*"—Yet Experience has proved it to be the Pride of Freemen, the Exemplar of France, and, under God, the great animating Cauſe of the unexampled Proſperity which our happy Country enjoys.—If he was miſtaken then, why may not he be miſtaken now? His beſt Friends will not ſay, that his Judgment is now ſtronger, or his Faculties more enlightened."

In the Anſwers of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of Maſſachuſetts to the Governor's Addreſs—Noticing his Obſervations on the Treaty, the Senate reply:

"We conſider it an Interference with the Powers entruſted to the General Government, for the Legiſlature of this Commonwealth to decide on the Treaty lately made with Great-Britain, "to which you refer—as the Conſtitution of the United States expreſsly declares, that "the PRESIDENT ſhall have Power, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Senate to make Treaties, provided Two Thirds of the Senators preſent concur." And having firm Reliance on the Supreme Executive and other conſtituted Authorities of the Union, we hope the Apprehenſions of Danger expreſſed by your Excellency, on this Subject, will never be realized."

The Houſe of Repreſentatives obſerve, "The Buſineſs of making Treaties, being expreſsly delegated to the Federal Government, by the Conſtitution of the United States, we conſider a reſpectful Submiſſion on the Part of the People, to the legal Deciſions of the conſtituted Authorities, to be the ſureſt Means of enjoying and perpetuating the invaluable Bleſſings of our free and repreſentative Government."

MARRIED]—At Briſtol, Mr. JOHN JAMES, of Providence, to Miſs POLLY INGRAHAM.

DIED]—In London, HENRY LLOYD, Eſq; aged 86, for many Years previous to the Revolution an eminent Merchant of Boſton.

—At Providence, Mr. GARDNER BENSON, late of this Town.

—At North Kingſtown, Mr. WILLIAM HALL, (Blackſmith.)

—On the 23d Ult. Miſs MARY YATES, in the 38th Year of her Age, Daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Yates, deceaſed, of this Town.

—On the 24th, her Brother, Mr. SAMUEL YATES, in the 44th Year of his Age.

—"Suddenly, on Saturday laſt, Miſs RACHEL WILSON HALL, Daughter of Mr. George Hall, in the 19th Year of her Age. Her Funeral will proceed from the Houſe this Afternoon, where her Friends are deſired to attend.—This is a freſh Inſtance of the Propriety of being in conſtant Readineſs for great Changes, and ſerious Events; in leſs than 48 Hours this Girl ſtood at the Door, happy in her Friends and Acquaintance; in the midſt of pleaſing Expectations ſhe is torn forever from the arms of her temporal Lover, to the Embraces of her ſpiritual Spouſe."

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, Feb. 1.

ENTERED,	*From*
Ship Betſy, Hallowell,	St. Euſtatia
Brig Cornelia, Weſt,	Iſle of May
—— Polly, Lillibridge,	Africa
Schooner Nancy, Coggeſhall,	Baltimore
—— Betſy, Burnham,	Gonaives
Sloop Friendſhip, Oſborn,	Cape Francois
CLEARED,	*for*
Schooner Franklin, Baker,	Africa
—— Sally, Taber,	Baltimore
Sloop Polly, Anthony,	Ditto
—— Clementina, Weſtcott,	Providence
—— Sally, Gray,	Ditto
—— Sophia, Field,	Ditto
—— Harlequin, Adams,	New-York
—— King Fiſher, Southwick,	Ditto
Brig Friendſhip, Conn,	Ditto

To be LET, or SOLD,

THAT valuable and pleaſantly ſituated FARM, belonging to the Subſcriber, and containing 119 Acres, partly in South Kingſtown, and partly in Richmond, Four Miles Weſt of Waſhington Court-Houſe.

Said Farm has on it a ſufficiency of Wood—an old and a young Orchard—is well watered—and cuts 30 Tons of Engliſh and Interval Hay, of the beſt Quality—is well fenced with Stone and Cedar—has an excellent Dwelling Houſe, and Out-Houſes of every Kind.

For Terms, apply to GIDEON CLARKE, Eſq; adjoining the Premiſes, or at Newport, of

HENRY MARCHANT.

Newport, February 2, 1796

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims to the Eſtate of MATTHEW ROBINSON, late of South-Kingſtown, Eſq; deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed, by the Town-Council of ſaid South Kingſtown, to receive ſaid Claims; We therefore call on all Perſons concerned, to bring them before us, with Vouchers therefor, on the firſt Mondays of February, March, April, May, and June, at the Houſe lately occupied by the ſaid Matthew, where we ſhall attend for that Purpoſe.

FREEMAN PERRY, } *Commiſſioners.*
GIDEON J. BABCOCK, }

South-Kingſtown, Jan. 15, 1796.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment, to the Executors.—Alſo any Perſon having any borrowed Books, of the ſaid Matthew's, are requeſted to return them immediately to the ſaid Executors, or they may depend on being called for another Way.

CYRUS FRENCH } *Executors.*
WILLIAM PATERSON. }

For SALE, on reaſonable Terms,

A NEW SHIP, of the following Dimenſions:—

82 Feet Keel—28 Do. Beam—12 Do. lower Hold—5½ Feet between Decks.

Alſo, a new BRIGANTINE, of 140 Tons, completely fix'd for Sea,

Alſo, a BRIGANTINE, of 120 Ditto, Ditto,
A SLOOP of 84 Tons, Ditto,
A SCHOONER of 65 Tons, Ditto,
A SCHOONER of 40 Tons, Ditto.

For Particulars, inquire at E. WOODWOOD's Shop, in Thames-Street, near the Head of Long Wharf.—Where he has for Sale, DRY GOODS—WINES of different Qualities—GROCERIES—A Quantity of Coarſe and Fine SALT—and Sewing TWINE.

Alſo, A Quantity of PINE BOARDS, TIMBER, and JOIST.

Newport, February 2, 1796.

TO LET——3 FARMS,

And to be entered upon the 25th of March next,

LYING in Point-Judith, South-Kingſtown.—One of which contains 230 Acres—One 200—and the other 96 Acres—under good Improvement. For further Particulars, inquire of

SYLVESTER ROBINSON.

January 27, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

Chriſtor. Champlin,

PETERSBURG clean HEMP,
Ruſſia BAR-IRON,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
White Ruſſia SHEETING,
Hard SOAP, by the Box.

November—1795.

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale by the Quantity, for Caſh, or on approved Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland,

Peterſburg beſt clean Hemp,

Cables, Cordage and Boltrope, of all Dimenſions,
Bar Iron aſſorted,
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck,
Tickleburgh and Oznabrigs,
Medalles of a ſuperior Quality for Retailers,
Jamaica Sugars, and Coffee by the Hogſhead, Tierces or Barrel,
New England Rum,
Firſt Inſpection Tobacco,
Coarſe and fine Salt.

CASH, or any of the above Goods, for bright and clean FLAX SEED.

Newport, November 2, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Ruſſia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW GLASS, per Box.

Newport, Nov. 23, 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity,
Maſtick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Alſo—MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, by Retail.

Newport, November 23, 1795.

Green & Tillinghaſt

Hereby inform their old Cuſtomers, and the Public in general,

THAT they have juſt received a large, and complete Aſſortment of

Fall Goods,

Which they are now ſelling, Cheaper than Ever.

TAKEN up, ſome Time ſince, in about Seven Fathom Water, on the Weſt Side of Block Iſland, an ANCHOR, with about 30 Fathoms of CABLE affixed thereto.—Whoever owns the ſame, by applying to the Subſcriber, proving their Property, and paying Charges, may have it again.

HEZEKIAH DODGE.

January 15, 1795.

*** *Advertiſements omitted this Week will be inſerted in our next.*

Mr. BARBER,

You are requested to gratify several of your Customers (and they make no doubt a large proportion of your readers) with the New Year's Gift of the really poetic Muse of Connecticut, as originally published in the Connecticut Courant, of January 4th, 1796, entitled Guillotina.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

GUILLOTINA:

Or the Annual Song of the Tenth Muse.

Addressed to the Readers of the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

COME, Guillotina, Muse divine,
Whose voice o'erawes the tuneful nine,
Come sing again! since Ninety Five,
Has left some *Antis* full alive;
Some Jacobins as pert as ever,
Though much was hop'd from Yellow fever;
One TRAITOR, fond to enrol his name,
With Judas on the list of fame;
A host of unhang'd *Democrats*,
And Speculators thick as rats:
Some lurking hords, by patriots hated,
Styl'd very aptly "self created,"
Since neither heathen God, nor Devil,
Would own engendering such an evil.
'Tis these, in contrast with the GREAT,
Whose virtue saves the unhinging State,
That makes the muse-ick of thy rhyme,
Flow annual down the stream of time.
Last winter prov'd a *trying season*,
The State resum'd its women reason,
The Council kept a steady pace,
And STELLIGERS dropp'd the chase;
Peace fled her poppies o'er the State,
And all cry'd out *appropriate*:
For well they knew a dire dilemper,
That makes the brains and purses scamper,
Had seiz'd on every kind of creature,
And turn'd him to a Speculator;
And though our title none could tell,
Yet all agreed 't would do to sell.
Soon FAME's shrill trumpet told the tale,
That she had western lands for sale.
Forth from the East and West, alack,
Nor did the North or South keep back,
Much people—both the high and low,
The 'squire, the deacon, and the beau,
With judges, generals, legislators,
(All melted down to Speculators)
Flow'd in amain, from every quarter,
Like Windham frogs, from dry'd up water.
A host like this the northern dome,
Pour'd never o'er affrighted Rome,
Nor did a less inflicted band,
Avenge, long since, the holy land,
Nor, in our days, seek money hid,
From shore to shore, by Captain Kid.
Thus when old Noah op'd his gate,
And advertis'd to take in freight,
Swift at the all-inviting sound,
All kinds of cattle throng'd around,
From which the patriarch cull'd the best,
And let the Deluge take the rest.
Conven'd they level'd into *squads*,
And talk'd of townships, rights, and rods,
With night hawk wildness in their faces,
Like *ferity men* bent on swiftest chases;
While each at other cast an eye,
At once determin'd, croft and sly,
And deem'd by dint of purse or brain,
The largest *quarters* of woods to gain;
But when they came to prove their skill,
And purse met purse, and will met will,
'Till what they brought for stock in trade
Was spent, and tavern bills unpaid,
They all agreed to coalesce,
And in the immense of purchases, mess,
This done, at eve the bargain clos'd,
And all in South Sea dreams repos'd;
Yet waking found their *bonds* and toil,
But won the right to buy the soil;
Which though they think to get with ease,
The terms must be, as *Indians please*.
And had the anarchist powers that dwell,
In unform'd wilds, 'twixt earth and hell,
Come forward, or sent on a letter,
To sell their realm for worse, or better,
In breadth from where *Arcturus* glows,
To where the *Bull* turns up his nose,
In length from hence to where, in terror,
The wicked find out Chauncey's error,
They'd bought it off like Georgian land,
And paid for't *down*, in *notes of hand*;
Then *quarrell'd*, which should have the most,
Where matter, time, and space, are lost.
Nay, had there been a narrow gore,
Clote in upon the Stygian shore,
Claim'd neither by the abodes of *Pain*,
Nor forms that roam the vast *Inane*,
We should no doubt, from thence be able,
To rear a second modern Babel.
How stormy is thy sea of troubles,
How hoar with *froth*, how full of *bubbles*,
O SPECULATION! how thy waves,
Toss up and down thy greedy slaves;
For one that makes thy *golden coast*,
What myriads of thy *Tars* are lost;
This hour beholds them proudly float,
The next sees each a sans culotte;
And though the boldest borrow breeches,
And tempt again thy main for riches,
Some whirlpool vast, or billowy swell,
May land them and their schemes in —*
Ere Jay had reach'd that pigmy coast,
Where Pitt and Grenville rule the roast,
Where once the Lion us'd to roar,
But late has chang'd it to a snore,
The *Anti Treaty* noise began,
Club answer'd Club—man echo'd man,
From town to town the cue was caught
By Faction's Telegraphe of thought.
At length on rapid wings of fate,
Ardent to save the sinking State,
The envoy came—his steady eye,
Was fix'd upon the distant sky,
Regardless of the boisterous scene,
Which seem'd prepar'd to intervene,
No party rage disturb'd his rest,
No vile detraction shook his breast,
But rooted deep in Virtue's soil,
And cultur'd long by patriot toil,
His honours a bright harvest yield,
And wave around his country's field.
Firm in his hand the Statesman shows
A *palace*† for his country's woes,
Peace on his path her sun-beams spread,
And glory arch'd around his head.
Swift darting from their darksome den,
The nightly haunt of thieves and *men*,
Our democrats, broke forth in fury,
And sentenc'd Jay *unheard* judge or jury.
Great Mason saw a precious hour,
Which chance had thrown within his power,
And join'd with Benny Bache to raise
A little cash their wants to ease.
Forth from the Anti-federal mint,
A half fullfil‡ Treaty came in print;
For telling truth so long had stray'd
From Bache, he had forgot the trade,
Soon, crowded forward into birth,
The full grown Child was usher'd forth.—
His face so like his Sire's appear'd,
Such innate worth his visage cheer'd,
That Bache and Mason fled amain,
And swore old Jay was born again.
While thus the slumbering INFANT lay,
With eyes just open'd to the day,
A dark revengeful coward brood,
Laid a deep scheme to spill his blood.
Soon far and near the tidings ran,
All swore he ne'er should grow to man.
Among the rest, tho' scarce alive.
Old Sam crawl'd out and swarm'd his Hive,
(Consisting of the Kingless Hone§
That Humble Bee, that shrivel'd Drone,
With an old Falstaff's‖ trainband, come
Inspir'd by patriotic Rum)
While Jarvis rung the pan with greeting,
To make them settle in Town-meeting.
At York sat Nicholson, whose zeal,
Burns greatly for the public weal,
Collects the vagabond and traitor,
With many a "dare Hibernian cratur"
Large hosts of thieves, the sons of loot,
And all the Livingstons to boot.
At Philadelphia Blair the great,
That Irish guardian of the State,
Rais'd his hard foot to give the blow,
And cry'd "to hell the child must go."
Still further south the mongrel throng,
Responsive bray'd the factious song,
Led on by Rutledge, skill'd to shun
The Bailiff and the daily dun,
But unexpert to hold the Seat,
Where HONOUR, WORTH, and JUSTICE meet.
At Portsmouth too, poor Johnny's seat,
Produc'd a short-liv'd blustering breed.
Whose courage *soon* began to fail,
When Gilman pointed to the Jail.
In Vermont, where the Reverend Niles,
To his own State confines his wiles,
And where the saintly Robinson
Prays that the Will of Burr be done,—
The Green woods politicians met,
To hew the timber of the State.
There primer Haswell, Col. Fay,
The Treaty damn'd—and Mr. Jay;
Till prince, Equality's dark son,
Grew weary of their wit and fun,
And seizing Haswell by the cheek,
He cry'd out "Brurrur lem me peak,
"You tear my body from my maw,
"Gorra dam a man all ober jaw."
In several other trifling places,
The factious dar'd to shew their faces;
Charlestown and Dracut tho't, no doubt
That they were big enough to vote.
At Plymouth too, a string of boys,
About the Treaty made a noise;
Headed by *master* Henry Warren,
Like crows around some new found carrion.
Alas! how vain are mortal dreams,
How flit away the wisest schemes!
Who would have thought this infant JAY,
Could have found means to get away?
Yet, strange and wonderous to relate,
By some surprising spell of Fate,
A Giant from the cradle rose,
And frown'd indignant on his foes,
With step tremendous stalk'd along,
And trampled on the dastard throng.
As now in Song the Muse proceeds,
Let tears bedew her sable weeds.
Here lies an officer of State,
Who met, alas! a *timely* fate:
A fate, which Jacobins regard,
As their full measure of reward;
For here the deadly secret's told,
Who 'tis that fingers foreign gold;
That "patriots," strip'd to state of nature,
Bear strong resemblance to the traitor;
That each disorganizing scoffer,
Will take a bribe, if any offer.
Come then, ye democratic band,
Who yearn t' enthrall this favour'd land,
To Edmund's dismal tomb draw near,
And vent your lamentations here,
In groans, as Rachel groan'd at Rama,
Hic cinis—but—*absque fama* ¶

Yet, there are men, who fiercely burn,
Your Constitution to o'erturn;
To blast the sages of your choice,
They wield the pen, and ply the voice,
Nor long will talents tempt th' affray,
Where Virtue gains Contempt for pay.
But men of fell and factious prate
Shall mount the faithless ear of States
Where ign'rance sheds his sooty beam,
And rays of Science rarely gleam,
There, fed with lies from day to day,
From venal presses in French pay,
Fell Faction broods—and scents afar,
Predestin'd fields of civil war.
And will the men who till their farms,
Who Freedom love whom Freedom warms,
Who live in plenty, peace and ease,
Be vex'd by *living plagues* like these?
They will—have been—and still must be;
For Faction thrives were States are free,
As plants of baleful form and nature,
Thrive in fat soils, by plenteous water;
And thrive it must while there are fools,
And knaves to shape them into tools.
Spread Knowledge then; *this only Hope*,
Can make each eye a *telescope*,
Or frame by *microscopick* art,
To scan the hypocritic heart;
And can at least, keep Faction under,
As butting rams are aw'd by thunder.
From themes like these the indignant Muse,
Turns, and the applausive strain pursues.
Prompt at thy Country's call to work,
Thy pathless way where *vipers lurk*,
Where darksome wastes before thee lay,
Unbless'd but by thy mental ray,
O HAMILTON!—that ray how clear,
How like the Sun's resplendant sphere,
When too intense for *clouds of flies*,
He makes his zenith in the skies.
Let "CALM OBSERVER" hear the song,
Shrink from the day and bite his tongue;
Far, far above his base control,
Self-balanc'd stands sage WOLCOTT's soul,
A Patriot firm—to toils inur'd,
Long for the public weal endur'd,
Who, when the pestilential burst,
Laid Philadelphia's Pride in dust,
Mov'd unassuming and sedate,
The various tardy wheels of State.—
Now Muse survey this land of peace,
Of Virtue, Law, and Happiness.
The Clime how blest! how rich a soil,
Repays the labourer's cheerful toil,
How safe *we* tend the fields for food,
While EUROPE tills the field of blood,
Our seas how tranquil o'er the main,
But their's in hostile navies slain,
Their Anarchists still prowl for prey,
But ours are held, like wolves at bay,
Their towns, while Emigrations drain,
Rise in our wilds and bloom again.
The Isles rejoice to heap their stores,
In plenty on our smiling shores,
Proud Albion, mistress of the waves,
With France and Spain, our Commerce craves,
Wayne barricades the west frontiers,
And peace is made with grim Algiers.—
Here, while the North deep snows infold
The Georgian orange beams in gold;
And here the various Climates rear,
Unblasted harvests through the year.
Bold FREEDOM feeds her vestal fires,
And every heart and tongue inspires;
While still in courts, as once in fields,
Great WASHINGTON her glory shields;
Long may his Sun unclouded shine,
And set "full orb'd."

HARTFORD, *January* 1, 1796.

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* "*A reverend Dean, preaching at the*" *British* "*Court threatened the sinner with punishment in a place he thought not decent to name, in so polite an assembly*"—

† *The Treaty*

‡ *The Abstract of the "Treaty, published from recollection"*

§ *A creature of the doubtful gender, called Hones, Honestus or Ben Austin Jun*

‖ *See Shakespear's Henry IV.*

¶ *His ashes here but every where his Fame. This is the Epitaph of the late celebrated King of Prussia; but we hope his manes will not be offended that we apply it to a*

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA Sugar, by the Hogshead & Barrel,
Clay'd Ditto,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Jamaica Rum, by Puncheon, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, by the Pipe, Barrel & Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, in Cases,
French Brandy, by the Barrel, or Half Barrel,
RAISINS by the Cask,
Brandy by the Pipe,
Port and Lisbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask.
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholesale and Retail—blue, green, cream colour'd, &c.
Hamburgh Window-Glass, 6 by 8, by the Box, and Half Box, French Ditto,
Tumblers and Wine-Glasses, Wholesale and Retail,
Best of Sweet Oil, by the Case,
Hyson Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or single Pound,
Molasses, of the first Quality, by the Hogshead, for Retailing,—and,
Chocolate, by the Box.

WANTED,

A GOOD Man Servant, to wait on a Lady, without a Family, except a Maid Servant; white, or free Black well recommended, will answer.—For further Particulars, apply to

JOSEPH LOPEZ.

Newport, January 18, 1796.